Part One

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JAPAN TRYING TO FORCE A WAR

War Between Japan and China Is Imminent.

IS NO LONGER ANY DOUBT ON QUESTION

Seizure of Tatsu Maru Only an Incident.

Japan Depends on England To Keep Other Powers Out of the Matter, but England Is Not Altogether Taken with the Overbearing Manner in Which the Japs Have Acted of Late.

London, March 5.—War is unquestionably imminent between China and Japan. Members of the English government have believed until very [illegible] that the continued squabbling between the two nations meant nothing [illegible]. High officials are at last [illegible] admitting, however, that there is every appearance of a disposition on Japan's part to force a quarrel on the Chinese.

The incident of the Chinese seizure of the Japanese steamship, Tatsu Maru, seems trivial. Considering it as the culmination, however, of a series of still unsettled misunderstandings over territorial and other really important matters, it assumes a serious aspect.

The Mikado's attitude, has made the Tatsu controversy one which it will be hard to adjust amicably. No one familiar with the circumstance doubts that the steamship was trying to make a surreptitious landing of arms on the Chinese coast for rebels against the government. Though consigned to a Macao merchant, it is notorious that the formality was a mere pretext. A large part of the shipment was not even manifested.

Act with Courtesy.

Yet the Chinese acted with perfect courtesy. They offered to submit the dispute to a mixed court and, on meeting with a peremptory refusal, began what has been a very fairly-conducted inquiry of their own. Just why China should have agreed to release the Tatsu, apologize for the seizure and pay indemnity February 29, when it evidently did not intend to carry out such a pledge, is uncertain. The time having passed, however, without action, the dispute assumes an acute stage.

Foreign Minister Hayashi's announcement yesterday that "Japan had issued no ultimatum, made no threats and is depending on the good sense of the Chinese government to release the vessel, express regrets and pay damages," is not regarded as relieving the tension in the least.

Japan is known to have implied the greatest threats, as evidenced by its dispatch of a cruiser to Canton to enforce its demands and it is not denied that disregard of them will be deemed a casus belli.

Mikado's Motives Clear.

The Mikado motives seem reasonably clear. For one thing, he and his advisers probably think a foreign war would take attention from the [illegible] condition of trade, finance and the working classes at home. There would also be an opportunity for important territorial acquisition.

A foundation for such an extension of the Japanese colonial possessions has already been laid through the claim to title of the Kwangto district and the lower Yalu river islands, [illegible] pretense that they belong to [illegible] claims are generally regarded [illegible] as unjustifiable. Successful clash with the Chinese would undoubtedly greatly tighten [illegible] grip on Manchuria.

The Mikado doubtless counts on England to protect him from outside [illegible] in the event of aggression against China. Still, he is [illegible] disposed to act before the American battleship fleet can reach Oriental waters.

Feeling Is Betrayed.

[illegible] opinion is far from [illegible] pro-Japanese as [illegible] from the nature of [illegible] relations between the [illegible]. The British sense of [illegible] is outraged, in the first [illegible] Mikado's attitude toward [illegible] seems to be a weaker nation. [illegible] has been, furthermore, [illegible] Japanese feeling grow[illegible] overbearing refusal [illegible] to build a railroad. [illegible] Englishmen were heavily in[illegible] the Tsinmintum-[illegible] at a distance of forty [illegible] Mikado carried his [illegible] railway matter, his attitude is considered in England as having been wholly wrong, a very plain expression of contempt for England and an altogether unwarranted assumption of the extent of his own power in Asiatic affairs.

Okuma's speech at a Japanese banquet some time ago, almost openly assuring the population of India that it would have Japan's sympathy in the event of an uprising against England has also rankled. The speech was denied, indeed, but no one has ever seriously questioned that the Japanese statesman expressed himself substantially as quoted.

In a less degree, the anti-Japanese sentiment in British America has produced an impression here.

The general belief here is that though Japan is financially in no condition for a prolonged war, and the Chinese are much better equipped than at the time of the last clash between the two countries, the former would win in the absence of interference from Europe or America.

Second Chinese Proposition.

Peking, March 5.—Japan has refused a second Chinese proposition to arbitrate the Tatsu Maru dispute. Vice Admiral Sir Arthur William Moore, commanding the British China station, was suggested as the mediator. The offer was considered here as even more favorable than the original one, which contemplates settlement of the controversy by a joint Chinese and Japanese commission.

The Mikado insists on the Tatsu's surrender, an apology and a guarantee that the shippers shall lose nothing, amounting practically to a demand that China buy the cargo.

Tokyo continues to threaten force unless the Chinese yield, and latter are determined to maintain their rights and it is hard to see how a peaceful understanding can be reached.

Engaged in Contraband Trade.

Since the Tatsu was seized other Japanese vessels, according to information in the Chinese officials' hands have been carrying on a contraband trade in the same waters where the first seizure was made.

It is believed here that Japan is trying to dispose of 80,000 rifles captured from Russia during the late war and that the government has turned the weapons over to private merchants, who find the readiest market for them with Chinese revolutionists.

Viceroy Chang Mea Chun, of Canton, is clinging grimly to the Tatsu despite the presence of a Japanese cruiser off the city and insists he will not give it up until better proof is offered than heretofore that it and its cargo should not be confiscated.

Serious complaint is being made that Japanese are counterfeiting the Chinese currency with practically no interference from their government.

Japan Preparing for War.

Washington, March 5.—That Japan is preparing for war with China is the firm belief of Horace E. Edwards, who has been a resident of Pekin for the past twenty years and who is now in Washington on business.

"I wouldn't be surprised at any time now to learn that the Japanese fleet had appeared in some Chinese port, bombarded the town and sunk the Chinese war vessels," said he today.

"Japan is merely awaiting a favorable opportunity to strike. She has to have an outlet for her surplus population, and China offers the best field for colonization.

"In her weakened state, China could offer feeble resistance, for she has no navy, and while her army is being strengthened it is insignificant when compared to that of Japan."

Hobson Not Surprised.

Washington, March 5.—"I am not at all surprised," said Representative Richmond P. Hobson, today, when his attention was called to the threat of war Japan is reported to have made against China. Captain Hobson is fast becoming recognized in congress as an authority on Oriental questions.

"Japan is ready for an invasion of China," [illegible] organization of [illegible] six days [illegible]

"[illegible] with China for about [illegible] a [illegible] to the [illegible] inducement [illegible] Japan has been [illegible] tion of China [illegible] co-operation of able to secure the [illegible] European nations, in particular."

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TORPEDO FLOTILLA MANEUVERING TODAY

Callao, Peru, March 5.—The United States torpedo flotilla is maneuvering off San Lorenza island today for the benefit of the Peruvian naval school cadets, who are looking on from the transport, Iquitos. Commander Lastres, of the Iquitos, will give a banquet to the United States officers tonight.

8,000 HEARTS ARE SADDENED

All North Collinwood Stunned by the Horror,

WHICH SWEEPS IT WEDNESDAY

Stories of the Tragedy at the School-House.

Pathetic Heart-Interest Tales Which Are Heard on the Streets of the Cleveland Suburb Today—There Is No School There Today—All Is Given Up To Identify the Little Ones Who Died Yesterday.

Cleveland, March 5.—[By George R. Davis of the United Press Staff.]—A father stood on the street in Collinwood today and told a neighbor how his little girl, aged nine, burned to death. He told how she helped her mother with the breakfast dishes. He told how she laughed and waved her hands to him as she skipped off down the street for school Wednesday. He told how she looked when they got her out, her poor little body charred by flame, twisted in awful agony. He laid his face in the arm of his shabby overcoat and sobbed.

The word Wednesday that scores of children had died in the flames of their school merely startled those it did not leave stricken and hysterical or dazed.

Realization came today in the plain, heart-rending little stories that passed from man to man in the streets and from one home to another.

Stories of Death.

It was learned then how some certain little girl, the snub-nosed youngster who passed the house every morning rattling a stick against the fence pickets, met death. How he was taken out with his little legs twisted, stiffened, charred, his arm thrown up across his burned and blackened face.

A hush of pity fell. Today the silence of death, an awful, wholesale death of little children, lies upon the town.

One story is that of an unknown little girl among the many heaped up against the closed rear door. The flames were at her back when she pressed her face to the crack of the door and pleaded:

"Mister, help me out."

William Davis, aged twenty-four, could hear her. He threw his weight against the door and tried to force it open back through the piled up bodies. She could almost touch him. Her face was to the crack. Her hair was scorching. Her baby hands reached out pleading:

"Mister, help me."

Falls Among the Dead.

Something fell from above on Davis' head and stunned him. Before others could reach the child, she had fallen back among the dead.

Whose little girl?

No one could answer this question. To every stricken parent, to every one whose child was saved, to all who heard this story, the thought occurred:

"Suppose my child was at that door reaching out and pleading: 'Mister, help me.'"

At almost every other house along the streets today white ribbons fluttered from the door knobs. At one house three bows of white marked the number of dead.

At the table there at noon a father sat silent, with eyes that stared ahead and saw nothing. The food before him lay untasted. At the side of the table were their chairs—three. In the corner the skates of the younger boy. On the rack behind the door hung the cap and cloak of his little girls. All dead.

Helped with Lessons.

In the man's toil-roughened hand lay a sheet of paper with figures penciled over it. At the top was her name in a slow, round hand, Alice.

Tuesday night she sat by him at the table when the supper dishes were cleaned away. He helped her with her lessons. It was a hard lesson for the little girl. He thought how pleased she had been when they got it right at last. He thought how she looked when she kissed him good-night sleepily and went upstairs to bed. He thought of how she looked that last morning when she started off to school. Slowly, his eyes still staring straight ahead, he folded the bit of paper that had been his little girl's and laid it away in his pocket.

VILLAGE DEMANDS PLEASANT PROPHECIES

London, March 5.—For saying it would be flooded and everybody drowned, forcing the suspension of a big coal mine, and partly depopulating Trinaiaren, Madame St. Leonards, a clairvoyant, has been fined $25 and warned to quit business unless she can make more cheerful predictions in the future.

The baby in his high chair pounded the tray with his spoon.

"Papa," baby cried in childish prattle, "Papa, when is Alice coming home"

Tears Roll Down Cheeks.

The man could not speak. Tears rolled down his furrowed cheeks. He hid his face in his arms on the table and sobbed aloud, his shoulders shaking.

In the front room lay the bodies side by side. And there beside them, crying, the mother, knelt. The two, together at the morgue, had claimed their dead.

They passed along the long lines of charred, twisted little bodies. The mother pitched forward fainting when they at last found their third.

Just across the streets from the burned school is a little candy and school supply store. It is closed today. In the windows lie displayed the slate pencils, rulers, tops, marbles, balls and chocolate rats, licorice sticks and all-day suckers—things for which the children who are now dead spent their pennies. Such things as these fell from the pockets of charred clothes at the morgue when the bodies were lifted for removal.

It was school time at 8:30 a. m. today.

But there was no school in Collinwood.

At the regular hour the children came out upon the streets. Habit or fascination drew them to the ruins where their playmates had perished.

THE CHESTER MAKES A FINE SHOWING

Could Travel to the Pacific Coast Without Recoaling.

Portland, Me., March 5.—Officers of the new scout cruiser, Chester, are jubilant over yesterday's tests of the vessel which prove she is the fastest cruiser of over 1,500 tons afloat. In her twenty-four hours' endurance and coal consumption run at an average speed of 22½ knots, she bettered her coal economy requirement by fifty-three per cent. From the showing made, it is estimated the Chester has a steaming radius of 4,000 miles at twenty-three knots and 14,000 miles at twelve knots. This would enable her to travel to the Pacific coast without recoaling.

NO WHIPPING IN NEW YORK SCHOOLS

Superintendent Is Turned Down by School Board.

New York, March 5.—New York school boys may still go to school without padding their trousers, or concealing friendly boards under their coats. Whipping is not to be restored as a method of punishment in the public schools.

Although the subject has been violently agitated and found many supporters the board of education voted twenty-one to seventeen against restoration of the rod.

Superintendent Maxwell, in a speech, advocated floggings, but was voted down by the board.

GRAVE ROBBERS ARE BUSY AT HAMILTON

All Recent Graves Are To Be Opened at Once.

Hamilton, O., March 5.— Following the discovery of the disappearance of the bodies of Mrs. John McCloskey and her sons, Harry, nine, and Frank, four, from the Kennard cemetery at St. Charles, it was announced today that every grave in the burying place would be exhumed. It is now believed that all bodies which were buried in the cemetery were stolen by burial ghouls. In the neighborhood of fifty persons were buried in the place.

A YOUNG GIRL IS SHOT AND KILLED

The Murderer Then Shoots Himself to Death.

Worcester, Mass., March 5.—Vivian Phillips, aged nineteen years, was shot and killed late last night by Harry Mounier, aged twenty-seven years, of Philadelphia, who afterwards shot himself dead. The shooting took place at the boarding house of William McCann, in Sycamore street, where both Miss Phillips and Mounier boarded. Jealousy is believed to have been the motive for the shooting.

162 BODIES IS AWFUL TOTAL

The North Collinwood School Building Holocaust.

THAT MANY HAVE BEEN REMOVED

Preparing for a Public Funeral Friday.

Work of Identification Goes on, but It Is Thought That at Least Thirty of the Bodies Will Never Be Identified So Terribly Are They Burned—Mothers Go Insane from Grief.

Cleveland, March 5.—Collinwood's school fire victims will be buried together in one general funeral, probably Friday morning. The thirty unidentified bodies will be laid in a field purchased by the city. The spot will be marked with a monument raised by popular subscription.

Mayor Westropp has ordered all saloons closed until after the funeral. All business in Collinwood is suspended.

At the Lake Shore morgue 132 bodies have been identified. Thirty more are there, mutilated beyond recognition.

The total dead will probably reach 170. More bodies are in the ruins, in ashes.

To Fix Responsibility.

Investigations were started today to fix the responsibility for the fire by Coroner Burke, State Factory Inspector Morgan, the state fire marshal's office, Sheriff McGorray, the Collinwood council and the Collinwood school board. Witnesses were examined.

At Coroner Burke's investigation Dr. W. J. Williams of the Lake Shore railway, the first person from outside the building at the scene of the fire, testified that in his opinion the fire was of incendiary origin, having started in a closet, removed from any furnace pipes, electric wires or other source of combustion.

Janitor Hirter, while under examination by deputy state fire marshals, this afternoon, collapsed. He began to shout and scream and it was necessary to give him medical attendance. Hirter lost three children in the fire and was himself badly burned.

162 Bodies Recovered.

Cleveland, March 5.—One hundred and sixty-two bodies have been recovered from the ruins of the North Collinwood school. This accounts for all of the missing, according to City Engineer Gould, of Collinwood, who was in charge of the search during the night. Of these, 110 have been positively identified.

The successful search of this morning was started by Gould, who rang the fire bells and blew the fire whistle to summon all the volunteer firemen in the town to assist in the work. Gould refused to leave when relieved today, after working all night.

Of the recovered dead, 159 have been taken to the temporary morgue at the Lake Shore store-house. The three recovered today were sent to the morgue at once.

Coroner Burke, who is in charge of the work of identification, declares his belief that at least thirty of the dead will never be identified. The bodies are so badly burned, he says, that there is nothing left to identify.

To Bury the Dead.

To assist in the work of burying the dead, the Collinwood chamber of board of trade has appropriated $5,000 and the town council an additional $5,000. This will be used to help those unable to provide proper funerals for their dead.

In addition to this frightful list of the dead, fresh grief came from the suburb today with the announcement that several women, mothers of children lost in the fire, have lost their reason.

Mrs Bertha Robinson, of No. 5678 Forest avenue, attempted to kill herself early today. She will recover. Her two little girls, her only children, Fern, twelve, and Juniata, seven, were burned to death.

An investigation into the fire is to be begun immediately by the state fire marshal.

Mayor Westropp, of Collinwood, announced that in all probability a public funeral held in the open because no Collinwood church can accommodate the mourners—will be held Friday. The town council met Thursday to make arrangements.

TO REMAIN CLOSED FOR SIX MONTHS

Dayton, O., March 5.—John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register company, in a speech to his sales agents, yesterday, said the factory had enough cash registers on hand to last six months. The factory will remain closed for that length of time. The payroll of the factory is $12,000 a day.

All business in Collinwood was suspended today. In many store windows crepe was hung and flags were at half mast.

Scene at Morgue.

A long, wide room is divided into corridors by stores, hastily piled up. A murky room stifling with its odor of burned stuff. A silent room—save for the shuffling of feet and now and then a sob.

Along each corridor lie blankets which cover little heaps. Here and there a shoe or a charred foot protrudes, telling what is concealed beneath.

Here and there, too, a white sheet, which tells that some child has been identified.

Walking through the aisles is a group of men and women. The men with bared heads; the women with shawls hastily thrown over their heads.

On their faces—! Who can describe the looks there? Some with tears, some with dry eyes, walk past each body and look as the attendant draws away the blanket. Grief is written there—and hope—and greater and greater grows the hope as the terrible review reveals not the body of the loved ones.

The Terrible Moment.

Then comes the terrible moment when the mother and father find the body of the child they knew was dead, yet hoped was not. Strong men, on guard, join tears with the stricken ones.

Such was the scene at the Collinwood morgue.

Such was the scene again and again enacted as the groups of parents were admitted to the hall of death. All Wednesday afternoon, all Wednesday night, and until dawn broke Thursday the mothers and fathers of Collinwood stood at the doors of the Lake Shore storehouse awaiting their chance to find their dead.

As each body was laid upon the floor, a tag was attached to the blanket telling whether the corpse was that of a boy or girl. This saved much unnecessary uncovering of the bodies.

The system of identification was perfect. The entire personnel of the Lake Shore offices was in charge and escorted the parents through the aisles.

Mothers Sink Unconscious.

Time and again, a mother, having found her child under a blanket, would throw up her arms and sink unconscious.

Fathers were affected differently. Some cursed. Some gazed stony-eyed upon the twisted, charred shape before them, the light of reason having deserted their eyes temporarily. Some raved like madmen.

One poor fellow was led away by stout men, jibbering unintelligibly. Some one laughed and a silence so intense that it was deathlike, fell upon the hundreds within hearing.

The stricken mothers were carried away, where nurses and physicians administered such aid as was calculated to dull the stiletto stabs of agony.

The Collinwood board of education is investigating the cause of the fire.

There has been nothing disclosed to offer the slightest proof that the fire was of incendiary origin.

In just which part of the basement the fire originated is still a mystery.

Testimony at the school board's meeting showed that the flames were first seen near the front door coming up from the basement steps. This is directly over the closet in which some girls were hiding while playing a game.

The architects scout the theory that the flames crawled to the front of the building from the furnace.

Janitor Testifies.

Janitor Herter testified that the first knowledge he had of the fire was from a young girl in the basement. Herter said:

"I ran up stairs and gave the signal for fire drill, three taps on the gong. Then I threw open all of the doors leading to the outside of the building. These consisted of two double pairs of doors in the front the rear of the building. After that I did all in my power to aid in rescuing pupils."

The testimony as to whether both rear doors were open is very conflicting. The plans of the building show that the doors opened out, instead of inward.

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SINCERITY OF REPUBLICANS

Democrats of General Assembly Will Test It.

ARE FIGURING ON VARIOUS MEASURES

Along the Lines Suggested by Republicans.

Reform Bills Along the Lines Endorsed in the Ohio Republican Platform Being Formulated—For Merit System Extension Is One of Them—Employers' Liability Bill Is Another—Early Adjournment.

Columbus, O., March 5.—The sincerity of the Republican leaders in their platform creations is to be put to a full test by the Democratic legislators. Half a dozen members were busy today drawing reform bills along the lines endorsed by the Republican platform. The platform calls for extension of the merit system and Senator Hainer will demand fulfillment of that platform pledge, and will seek to have his bill, putting the state health department under the merit system reported from committee and passed.

Representative Reynolds will demand that the house relieve the judiciary committee of the Maulberger employers' liability bill. The bill is a general one affecting all commercial interest. It wipes out the assumed risk and fellow-servant doctrine and incorporates the Roosevelt doctrine of comparative liability.

Just such legislation is advocated in the Republican platform, but the Republican judiciary committee has held the bill up for two months. Representative Hunt will fight for his general merit system bill for municipal government employes and attempt to force the Republicans to vote by the terms of their platform.

All along the line Democrats are getting ready to place Republican platform doctrine before Republican solons in the form of bills creating the conditions demanded by the platform and Republicans who opposed an early convention now declare the leaders were trapped when they arrangd a convention to be held during a legislative session

An early adjournment may result.

MARRIES AGAINST FATHER'S WISHES

Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, May Be Disinherited.

Baltimore, Md., March 5.—Because of his marriage against his father's wishes to a Spanish actress in Paris, Thomas Winans, son of Ross Winans, one of Baltimore's richest men, is reported today to face disinheritance. Weight was given to the rumor by the statement today of General F. C. Latrobe, Ross Winans' attorney, that Winans had instructed him to announce the marriage without his consent.

Young Winans is a brother of the late Princess De Bearn. Mrs. Winans and another son died recently. It was when Winans started to bring their bodies back to the United States that young Thomas deserted him on the pier and went to Paris. Ross Winans is said to have used all his influence to prevent the marriage of his son to the actress but without avail.

COULD NOT STAND HIS GIRL'S POETRY

Spanish Army Lieutenant Takes His Life as Result.

Madrid, March 5.—Because he could not stomach some of the poetry written by his fiance, Joe Morales, a young lieutenant, killed himself today at Corunna after an ineffectual attempt to slay his sweetheart as well.

Morales was the son of a general and had been paying marked attention to Senorita Riazor for months. He learned today that she had arranged to publish a book of poems entitled "The Soul that Weeps." At once he sought his sweetheart and importuned her not to print certain verses he considered bad. When she refused he drew a revolver and fired three times at her, but without hitting. Then he turned the revolver on himself and blew out his brains.

Sixteen Miners Entombed.

Birmingham, Eng., March 5.—The fire in the Hansted colliery near here still renders it impossible for rescuers to reach the sixteen miners entombed within. It is believed they must already have perished.

"THE NAVY" AND NAVAL CRITICISM; PAPER MAKES CHARGE OF BIAS

Comparisons To Be of Value Must Be Made on a Common Basis. The Mistake Made by a Monthly Journal.

"The Navy," a monthly journal which is devoted largely to criticism of the navy, which criticism it feels to be laid upon it as a "duty to the public no less than to the personnel of the fleet," accuses the Scientific American of "bias" on the ground that the facts which were brought out in our recent reply to the Reuterdahl article were based upon official facts and figures. Now, if, in the discussion of a question of the first national importance, the quotation of the facts of the controversy as contained in the government files and records be an indication of bias, then we cheerfully plead guilty to the charge. "The Navy" objects to our first article because we made free use of one of the annual reports of the navy department. We used this matter because it most effectually and forever disproves the statement so often made, both directly and by implication, that seagoing officers have had nothing or very little to do with the designing of our ships. "The Navy" and all the miscellaneous crowd of detractors of our ships which has followed in its train, have made so much of this allegation, that we thought it was well once and forever to show its absolute baselessness.

In its reference to our second article our contemporary out-Herods Herod by telling us that when the "Connecticut" sailed for the Pacific, the top of her belt was submerged "to the extent of a full foot" below the water. If this be true, it can be shown by "The Navy's" own figures that the "Connecticut" must have displaced over 20,000 tons, or 2,750 tons more than the displacement of the British "Dreadnought," as given in this same issue of our contemporary; for the "Connecticut" at her normal draft of twenty-four feet six inches, and the corresponding displacement of 16,000 tons, shows four feet three inches of her belt above the waterline. If, as "The Navy" states, when she "led the fleet out of Hampton Roads on December 16 last," her belt was "submerged to the extent of a full foot," it follows that she must have been four feet three inches plus one foot, or five feet three inches below her normal draft. Therefore, the "Connecticut" at the time of her sailing must have been loaded down until she had sunk sixty-three inches below the normal line, at which she displaces 16,000 tons. To sink the "Connecticut" one inch at normal draft requires an additional load of 63.14 tons; and when she has sunk four or five feet, because of the fuller waterlines, the displacement per inch of immersion would be somewhat greater. Therefore to bring her down sixty-three inches she must have taken on board something over 63.14x63 tons, or say 4,000 tons, and her displacement at that draft must have been at least 20,000 tons. It is stated that the "Dreadnought" has a displacement of 17,250 tons. Hence, according to our contemporary, our fleet started to the Pacific, headed by a ship whose displacement was at least 2,750 tons greater than that of the British "Dreadnought." And so it goes.

It is the desire of the Scientific American to get at facts, and we are willing to help our contemporary out of the ditch into which it has fallen in this matter of belts, by explaining that in the "Connecticut" and in all our later battleships, the top of the belt does not run at the same level from stem to stern. Throughout the wake of the vitals of the ship, that is, from twelve-inch turret to twelve-inch turret, the belt is raised eighteen inches higher, in order to give just that very protection to the magazines, etc., which the detractors of our navy would have us believe our ships do not possess. This point is distinctly shown in the engraving of the "Vermont" one of the "Connecticut" class, published in our issue of January [illegible]. It is evidently ignorance of this fact which has led "The Navy" into the curious belief that our 16,000-ton "Connecticut" is actually a 20,000-ton ship.

At the same time, we do not for a moment dispute the fact that the "Connecticut" and all the battleships of the Pacific fleet started out floating somewhat below their official full load draft. A battleship can be loaded down until she draws thirty or even thirty-five feet of water, if only the dead weight be put into her; and the ships of the Pacific fleet were literally crammed with coal ammunition, extra fresh water, extra stores of every possible kind, and spare parts, many of which weighed several tons apiece. But their immersion under these abnormal conditions was expected to be greatly in excess of that "official full load" which will not be exceeded when the ships are setting out in search of an enemy. If the "Connecticut," or any other ship of the fleet was loaded beyond the full load displacement, the fact proves nothing regarding the question as to whether the waterline belts are placed where they should be. It would have been quite possible to have sent that fleet to sea with the tops of the belts five feet below the waterline, had Admiral Evans wished to carry more miscellaneous freight to the Pacific than he now has on board.

In our article of January 25 we showed that whereas the "Connecticut's" guns are fifteen feet above the water at normal draft, the "King Edward" and many other first-class battleships, at their respective normal drafts, carry their guns at an elevation from two to four feet lower. "The Navy," commenting on these figures with that delightful naivete that has characterized so much its own and other recent criticisms of the navy, contends that since, at full load—which according to its own exaggerated estimate would give the "Connecticut" four feet more draft than normal these guns will be but eleven feet above the water, they must be carried actually lower than the guns of the "King Edward," which were given in our article as twelve feet nine inches above the water. The obvious answer to this is that, with equal increments of loading, the "King Edward," which is about the same size as the "Connecticut," would also sink four feet in the water, and that her broadside guns would then be only eight feet nine inches above the waterline; while those of the armored cruiser, "Drake," would be not more than six feet seven inches above water. Such comparisons, to be of any value, must be made upon a common basis, and it is the failure to observe this necessary condition, that renders so much of the criticism of our contemporary valueless.—Scientific American.

BEST WAY TO APPLY FOR JOB; BE OUT OF THE ORDINARY

Most Applicants Are Commonplace and Having No Definite Ambition Fail To Arouse the Desired Interest.

The manager of a large mercantile house was asked this question:

"What one thing above all others influences you in selecting new employes from among the mass of applicants?"

"I select those who are out of the ordinary," he answered. "Once in about so often I find among the applicants a man, boy or girl who has a certain distinction, as compared to the multitude. When I find such a person I make a quick decision. There always are jobs for persons out of the ordinary."

Requested to be a little more specific, the manager revealed some of the secrets of his employment department.

"Every business house," he said, "wants its employes to be out of the common run. It is easy to be commonplace; it is hard to be above the average. The reason so many persons are ground down all their lives is because they never get so they can do things better than the average.

"Now, when a man or woman comes to me for work, the first question that suggests itself is this: Is there anything about this applicant that makes him unusual? Is there any special capacity indicated?

Applicants Commonplace.

"Often a glance will suffice to determine this question. The majority of applicants are hopelessly commonplace. They have made no effort to get out of the ranks. They have no special ambition. Their only goal is to get a job. Indifference and mediocrity are written indelibly in their faces, their clothing, their atmosphere.

"If there is any doubt on the subject the first few sentences they utter betray them. Let me hear a person talk two minutes and I will guarantee to read his character accurately.

"This house does not employ anyone who, having passed the grammar school stage, has not acquired a respectable command of the English language. Two-thirds of our applicants speak their own language wretchedly. Yesterday I rejected two girls, eighteen years old, who actually used the expression 'youse.' With all their opportunities for perfecting themselves in English they still were below the average. What could a business house hope to get out of such employes?

"Then, too, I judge applicants by their clothes. It is one of the surest of signs. It is not quality that I look for, but care. Perhaps one applicant out of ten will show careful attention to dress. He will have a clean collar, a neat tie and a well groomed suit, however cheap it may be. Indifference in dress means invariable indifference to duty.

Some Definite Ambition.

"But perhaps the qualities most important are those which show definite ambition. I asked one young man recently: 'What sort of place would you like best?'

"He answered promptly: 'The [illegible].' There was no doubt in his mind. He had thought about the matter. 'I would like to go into the stock room,' he said. 'I'd prefer that to the office. I want to learn the [illegible] also [illegible].'

"[illegible] a well defined [illegible]. He was [illegible] man who told me when I asked the same question: 'O, I'm not [illegible]. I'm willing to take anything.'

"[illegible] want people who want work, [illegible] who know what they want and are [illegible] to work to get it. They are [illegible] in the world who [illegible] willing to take anything.

"I would advise all men and women who want work to study themselves and determine whether they are [illegible] or are out of the ordinary. Having dissected themselves it can be surmised when they make their next application for work that there is something unusual about it. Let it be clear and sharp, with a ring to it that means business. Let their language show them to be observing. Let their clothes show self-respect.

"It is a genuine pleasure for me when I get an application from such a person. There are many employes holding good positions with us today who came in under such auspices."—By Edward M. Woolley.

SAVED A $170.00 MARE WHEN A VETERINARY FAILED TO CURE HER.

"While working as an officer on the steamship Montezuma, which carried horses and mules to South Africa," writes Mr. G. H. B. Rowe, of Sparta, Ill., "I saw Sloan's Sure Colic Cure used on the horses and never saw a case of colic prove too much for it.

"We had 1,250 horses on board for over a month, so that we had a good opportunity to test the remedy thoroughly.

"The veterinary used Sloan's Liniment, also, for sore shoulders and sprains, and the horses were landed in a particularly fine condition.

"I know of another case here in Sparta, Ill., where Sloan's Sure Colic Cure saved a $170 mare after the veterinary had failed to cure her."

WOULDN'T FIRE ON FLAG

A pretty story with a discreet blending of sentiment and patriotic respect, comes to us from the far southland. It appears that arrangements are in progress at Ft. Worth, Texas, with a view to having a sham battle there as an added attraction of a national live stock exposition. The contesting armies are to be made up of the Confederate guard of Dallas on one side, and a force of Texas National guardsmen on the other. The Dallas company is an organization of confederate veterans of the civil war, while the guardsmen are younger soldiers. All the details appear to have been amicably arranged until the question of the flags to be borne by the rival forces was brought up. Then the captain of the confederate guard emphatically declared that his force would not participate in the battle if the militia men carried the American flag. "No, gentlemen," said the captain, "under no circumstances will we fire on the 'Stars and Stripes,' even in a sham battle. We stopped all that in 1865." After this emphatic declaration the managers held a hurried consultation at which it was decided that the militia men must use other colors and the battle is now an assured attraction.

Perhaps the sentimental position taken by the Dallas captain is a little shaken by the statement that his Confederate guard will carry the flag of the confederacy in the mimic onslaught. But that of course didn't enter into the controversy. It wasn't a question of what the militia men were willing to fire upon. It seemingly was a manifestation of respect for the flag of the nation that impelled the captain to take the course he followed, but whatever the spirit that moved him the firm stand he assumed does him credit.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The family were discussing the coming wedding of the only daughter.

"Of course," said the bride to be to her father, "you will give me away?"

"I'm afraid I have done it already, my dear," he replied. "I told George only this morning that you had a disposition just like your mother's."

First Stranger—Excuse me, but that is my umbrella you have.

Second Stranger—I don't doubt it. Just wait till I call a policeman.

First Stranger—What for?

Second Stranger—Beggars broke into my house the other night and left this umbrella.—Exchange.

DIRE DISTRESS.

It Is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Marion Readers.

Don't neglect an aching back.

Backache is the kidney's cry for help.

Neglect hurrying to their aid

Means that urinary troubles follow quickly.

Dire distress, diabetes, Bright's disease.

Profit by a Marion citizen's experience.

Mrs. Emma Moore, of 279 south Prospect St., Marion, O., says: "You may repeat for me the testimonial I gave in 1899, telling how Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of a bad case of backache. For days at a time I suffered acute pain which often extended up to my head and made me restless at night, and in the daytime also my household work was irksome. Doan's Kidney Pills came to my notice and I got a supply at Flocken's Pharmacy and began using them. I found relief in a few days. Soon all traces of the trouble disappeared and up to the present time I have had no return of it. My son, who was suffering from rheumatism, also used them with the most gratifying results."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

WORLD'S RICHEST INDIAN; JAMES BIGHEART HAS MONEY

Spends $2,000 at One Time for Valentines—Bigheart Dies on the Osage Nation Reservation Recently.

"Talking about sales," said a mall bookseller whose stock of valentines had been exhausted before the demand had been fully supplied, "did you know that one of the largest single orders of valentines ever heard about went to an Indian? I don't know that many white men could have afforded to spend as much and those that could would probably have invested the money in a more permanent form, a diamond ring or necklace. Two thousand dollars is not a small sum for even a rich man to spend on tokens of affection, and when those tokens are lace paper and tinsel cupids, it seems a lot more. But that is what James Bigheart, Indian chief, and richest redman in the country at the time spent for valentines while he was in Washington in connection with allotments of his people's land. He was a picturesque and interesting man himself, and his ready spending naturally attracted attention. He sent the valentines to members of his tribe and to all the prominent statesmen whom he had met in connection with his mission. Of course the trade were all interested in his order, both because of its size and because he was an Indian. I recalled the incident when I read of his death the other day. But when I read that the property he had left was estimated at $2,000,000, I decided that a $2,000 order did not mean so much to him."

James Bigheart, reputed to be the richest redman in the land, died at his home near Bigheart, in the Osage nation, January 20. During his long life of sixty-seven years he did more than make a large purchase of valentines. He was thrice elected chief of his people, he fought in several battles of the civil war, he represented his people in their conferences with the white men at Washington, and he amassed a large fortune, consisting mainly of oil lands. The Osage Indians are the richest in the country and he was the richest of the Osages. Their reservation in Northeastern Oklahoma consists of 1,470,058 acres. Divided among them this would give to each a farm of 1,000 acres. This reservation was purchased from the Cherokees under the treaty of 1866 and paid for with money received from the sale of Osage lands in Kansas, where they had lived until they moved to Oklahoma in 1871. The government, holding money belonging to them, has paid to each member of the tribe an annuity of $200 apiece, so that a family often has had, besides its interests in the land, an income of $2,000. Their farms they rented to white men, thus increasing their incomes and their hastening decline. George W. Dorsey of the Chicago university, who has written of them, says that their wealth making it possible for them to pass their days in idleness, drinking, and gambling, has contributed to their degeneracy.

To be three times a chief of the Osages was in itself a proof that James Bigheart was an exceptional man among his own people, as it is an elective office, to which any one who is twenty-one years of age is eligible. The tribal form of government of the Osages consisted of one principal chief, called governor, and fourteen councilmen, elected by the tribe, to make laws by which its members are governed. The term of office was two years, hence Bigheart was chief six years. A court of Indian officers consisted of a chief justice, two associate justices, a clerk, and five sheriffs, one for each of the five districts of the reservation. The sheriffs tried all minor offenses and acted as a probate court for the settlement of estates and other matters.—Chicago Record-Herald.

END OF FAMOUS WRITERS; POVERTY END OF MANY

Literary Geniuses Often Die Miserably Poor and Destitute—Some of Those Who Meet a Very Sad Ending.

That Ouida should have died as she did in poverty and loneliness, an exile, though a voluntary one, from the land of her birth was an undoubtedly pitiful ending to an exceptionally brilliant career. Equally sad has been the fate reserved for some literary geniuses in the past.

For instance Richard Savage, the gifted poet, died in a debtor's prison at Bristol, after enduring the pangs of semi-starvation for years. Chatterton, driven desperate through hunger, poisoned himself at the age of eighteen. Swift died mad, as he had all along predicted he would.

Dr. Dodd whose "Beauties of Shakespeare" is well known, was hanged for forgery. George Gissing, after suffering hardships that embittered his whole existence, died just as fame was beginning to be assured to him.

Stow, the famous antiquarian, author of the "Survey of London," became in his old age a licensed beggar, asking alms from door to door "through thirty-six counties." Wycherley, from being the spoiled idol of society, fell to the lowest depths of destitution, and was eventually consigned to the Fleet prison for debt, where he remained seven years. Cotton also spent many years in a debtor's prison, and eventually died there by his own hand.

Robert Burns, writing only fourteen days before his death, implored his friend Cunningham to use his influence with the commissioners of excise in order to get his salary raised from £35 a year to £50, "otherwise, if I die not of disease, I must perish with hunger."

Lorentz, the learned and talented historiographer of the Inquisition, was glad during the close of his brilliant but unfortunate career to hire himself out for a few sous a night to keep watch over the dead bodies in the Paris morgue, and died eventually of starvation. Camoens begged his bread from door to door and was compelled to take his [illegible] in an almshouse, where he died.

[illegible] of Ben Jonson that when in his last illness King Charles sent him a small sum of money he [illegible] "He sends me so miserable a donation," cried the dying [illegible] because I am poor and live [illegible]. Go and tell him his soul [illegible] an alley."

[illegible] was the fate of [illegible] one of the greatest [illegible] Germany has ever produced. [illegible] earn a living, he was [illegible] tramping through [illegible] begging food and shelter [illegible] peasants. One [illegible] was refused both, and [illegible] he was found frozen [illegible] cold in the drifting snow outside the village. "The only thing he died possessed of besides the rags he wore," says his biographer, Zuinglius, "was a pen."

Saint-Simon, the celebrated French author, who wrote "The Reorganization of European Society," was twice driven by want to attempt his own life, and although he died a natural death to the end it was among the most lamentable surroundings. "For fifteen days," he says, writing to a friend just before the end came, "I have lived upon bread and water, without a fire; I have even sold my clothes."—New York Sun.

Love may make the world go round, but it takes a little jealousy to accelerate its speed.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Thomas J. McMurray, vs. Lucius T. Goodman, et al.

In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio, Case No. [illegible]. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio to-wit:

Known as being lots number fifty-four (54) and fifty-three (53) on the original plat of the town (now city) of Marion, Ohio, except sixteen and one-half (16 1-2) feet off of the north side of said lot number fifty-three (53), being the property of the N. Y. P. and O. R. R. Co. Said property being located on the east side of South Main street, between the rights of way of the C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. company and of the N. Y. P. & O. R. Company.

Appraised at Sixteen thousand ($16000) dollars.

Terms of sale: Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 18th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Mouser & Quigley, Plaintiff's Attorney.
4-wk-f-5

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

The School Examiners of Marion county, Ohio, will meet for the examination of teachers at Central school building, Saturday

March 7.
April 4.
May 2.
June 6.

Patterson Examinations.

April 18.
May 9.

Examinations commence at 8:30 a. m. [illegible]

S. W. [illegible]
W. P. Moloney.
R. B. Bell, Clerk.

160 Acre FARMS in Western Canada FREE

What a Settler Can Secure in WESTERN CANADA

160 Acres Grain-Growing Land FREE.
20 to 40 Bushels Wheat to the Acre.
40 to 90 Bushels Oats to the Acre.
35 to 50 Bushels Barley to the Acre.
Timber for Fencing and Buildings FREE.
Good Laws with Low Taxation.
Splendid Railroad Facilities and Low Rates.
Schools and Churches Convenient.
Satisfactory Markets for all Productions.
Good Climate and Perfect Health.
Chances for Profitable Investments.

Some of the choicest grain-producing lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta may now be acquired in these most healthful and prosperous sections under the

Revised Homestead Regulations

by which entry may be made by proxy (on certain conditions), by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Entry fee in each case is $10.00. For pamphlet, "Last Best West," particulars as to rates, routes, best time to go and where to locate, apply to

H. M. WILLIAMS
413 Gardner Bldg., Toledo, Ohio
Canadian Government Agent

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Agnes Cramner, vs. Harry Cramner, et al.

In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 1188. By virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1908 at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the County of Marion and State of Ohio to-wit:

An undivided one-half interest in the following: Situate in the Township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows, commencing at the northwest corner of Section Eight (8), Township Five (5), and Range Fourteen (14) south, and running south one hundred and thirty (130) rods, to the corner of William Woods land; thence east eighty (80) rods; thence north one hundred and thirty (130) rods, to the corner of said land, thence west eighty (80) rods to the place of beginning and containing sixty-five (65) acres.

Also situate in the Township of Big Island, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Being the west half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section Eight (8), Township Five (5), South Range Fourteen (14) east and containing twenty (20) acres. The last two described tracts of land being subject to the dower of Lucinda Cramner Brown, as set off and assigned to her at a former term of this court, to-wit: Being a part of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section Eight (8), Big Island Township, Marion County, Ohio, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake in the center of the public road, running north and south on the line between the east and west half of said Section 8, said stake being south [illegible] chains of a stone in the center of said road, at the northeast corner of the west half of the northwest quarter of said section Eight (8), said stone being at the southeast corner of lands of Samuel C. Tools, thence south along the center of said road 2[illegible] chains to a stake; thence west [illegible] chains to a stake; thence north [illegible] chains to a stake; thence east 10.[illegible] chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty-five (25) acres. Each tract to be offered separately and as a whole.

Tract 1. Appraised at $[illegible] dollars.
Tract 2. Appraised at $[illegible] dollars.

Terms of sale, Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 18th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
DeWolfe & DeWolfe, plaintiff's attorney.
16-wk-f-5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Alonzo J. Manley, vs. Robert McBride, et al. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. [illegible].

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, O., on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the Counties of Marion and Hardin and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Tract 1. Situated in the County of Marion, and State of Ohio, and in the Village of LaRue, and being lot Number Eight (8) of the original plat of said town, now Village of LaRue, Ohio, as known on the records of said County.

Tract 2. Situated in the County of Marion, and State of Ohio, and in the Village of LaRue and being a part of lot Number Five (5) as known on the original plat of said town, now Village of LaRue, Ohio, and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point [illegible] feet [illegible] of the southeast corner of said lot No. Five (5); thence [illegible] the C. C. C. & St. Louis R. R. [illegible]; thence [illegible] to the place of beginning [illegible] twenty (20) feet [illegible].

Tract 3. [illegible] situated in the County of Hardin and State of Ohio, and in [illegible] Survey, Number [illegible] [illegible]

Tract 4. Situated in the Township of [illegible], County of Hardin and State of Ohio, and being part of Virginia Military Survey No. [illegible]. Beginning at the [illegible] corner of [illegible] acres [illegible] Richard [illegible] to Ira Williams [illegible] [illegible] beech and iron wood, northeast corner of said lot; thence south 79 1-2 degrees west [illegible] poles to a stake, south east corner of a lot sold to Ira Williams; thence south 10 1-2 degrees east 1[illegible]3 poles to a stake, [illegible] corner of said lot; thence north 79 1-2 degrees east 74 poles to the beginning, containing 70 acres of land, more or less.

Tracts Number Three, Four and Five, consisting of farm lands, it is ordered that the Sheriff offer said tracts in separate parcels and as a whole, and sell the same to the highest bidder or bidders in the aggregate.

Tract 1. Residence property, appraised at $[illegible].
Tract 2. Business property, appraised at $[illegible].
Tract 3. Real estate, appraised at $[illegible].
Tract 4. Real estate, appraised at $[illegible].
Tract 5. Real estate, appraised at $[illegible].

Terms of Sale: One-third of purchase price to be paid in cash, one-third in one year from date of sale and one-third in two years from day of sale, deferred payments to be secured by first mortgage in the premises sold and to bear interest from the day of sale, payable annually.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 13th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Crissinger & Guthery, Plaintiff's attorney.
29-wk-f-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The Marion National Bank, vs. Earl R. Wilson and Estella Wilson. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 1174.

By virtue of an alias order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the County of Marion and State of Ohio to-wit:

Being known as Lots number sixty-five hundred and ninety-five (6595) and number sixty-five hundred and ninety-six (6596) in north State addition to the city of Marion, Ohio. It is ordered by the court the foregoing lots be appraised as three tracts and in the subdivision as follows to-wit:

Tract No. 1. One hundred and thirty-seven and one-half feet (137 1-2) off of the east end of lot number sixty-five hundred and ninety-six (6596).

Tract No. 2. One hundred and thirty-seven and one-half feet (137 1-2) off of the east end of Lot number sixty-five hundred and ninety-five (6595).

Tract No. 3. Seventy-five feet (75) off of the west ends of Lots number sixty-five hundred and ninety-five (6595) and Lot number sixty-five hundred and ninety-six (6596).

Appraised at Tract number one (1), appraised at eight hundred and twenty dollars ($820.00); Tract number two (2) seven hundred dollars ($700.00); Tract number three (3) eight hundred dollars ($800.00). Terms of sale cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 6th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Scofield, Durfee & Scofield,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
35-f-wk-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

A. J. Thomasson and Belle Thomasson vs. John H. Hinton and Sophronia Hinton. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 1198.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 28th day of March A. D. 1908, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the Village of LaRue, County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit:

And being the following described portion of Lot number Eight (8) in Topliff's Second Addition to the Village of LaRue, Marion County, Ohio, and commencing at the northwest corner of Lot owned by Mary B. Miller; thence north to west street; thence east fifty (50) feet; thence south to land owned by Mary B. Miller; thence west fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning; all of the above enclosed plat of land, save and except sixteen (16) feet off of the south end of the same, which is hereby reserved for an alley.

Appraised at Two Hundred and Fifty ($250.00) Dollars.

Terms of Sale. Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Mouser & Quigley, Plaintiff's Attorney.
11-wk-f-5.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Samuel D. Epley, vs. John Burtsfield, Emma Burtsfield, Princes Burtsfield and Eva Epley. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 1194.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 28th day of March A. D. 1908 at the hour of 2:30 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit:

And known as being part of the north half of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section Seventeen (17), Township five (5), South Range Sixteen (16) East, and beginning twenty (20) rods and thirteen (13) feet east from the northwest corner of said Lot at a stake on the south line of a certain public highway; thence south on the east line of an acre of land deeded to Princess C. Burtsfield, sixteen (16) rods to a stake; thence east five (5) rods to a stake; thence north parallel within the west line of said Lot sixteen (16) rods to the south line of said Public highway; thence west on the south line of said public highway five (5) rods to the place of beginning to contain one-half (1-2) acre neat measure.

Appraised at Thirty-five ($35.00) Dollars.

Terms of Sale. Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Crissinger & Guthery, Plaintiff's Attorney.
11-wk-f-5

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Lillian Mae Masters, vs. Edward C. Drosher, et al. In Court of Common Pleas, Marion County, Ohio. Case No. 1191.

By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Marion County, Ohio, and to me directed and delivered in the above named case, I will offer for sale at Public Auction at the door of the Court house in Marion County, Ohio, on the 28th day of March A. D. 1908 at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day the following described real estate situate in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, to-wit:

Tract 1. Situated in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, and being a strip 42 feet wide off of the south side of Lot number 122, in Love's Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio.

Tract 2. Situated in the City of Marion and State of Ohio and known as being a strip 21 feet in width off of the south side of Lot number 122, and a strip [illegible] feet in width off the north side of Lot number 122 in Love's Second Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio.

Tract 3. Situated in the City of Marion, County of Marion and State of Ohio, being a strip 42 feet in width off the north side of Lot number [illegible] in Love's Second Addition to the City of Marion, Ohio.

[illegible] premises to be sold in [illegible] said tracts to be [illegible] and offered separately.

Tract 1. Appraised at Eleven Hundred [illegible] dollars.

Tract 2. Appraised at Eleven Hundred and Twenty-five ($1125.00) dollars.

Tract 3. Appraised at Eleven Hundred and Seventy-five ($1175.00) dollars.

Terms of Sale. Cash on day of sale.

Dated at Marion, Ohio, this 26th day of February, A. D. 1908.

E. E. BROWN, Sheriff M. C. O.
By A. C. JOHNSTON, Deputy.
Crissinger & Guthery, Plaintiff's Attorney.
[illegible]-wk-f-5

REAR ADMIRAL CAPPS, WHO DEFENDS OUR WARSHIPS.

Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps, chief constructor of the navy, declared before the senate committee on naval affairs that American warships are equal to those of any navy in the world. His testimony was given in reply to a magazine article by Henry Reuterdahl in criticism of the construction of the battleships of the United States. Rear Admiral Capps said that during the five hours' firing in the fight of the Sea of Japan the rapidity of fire by the Japanese ships was only one-fourth that maintained by the American navy during recent practice.

CITY OF TAMPA SWEPT BY FIRE

Eighteen Blocks in City's Heart Destroyed.

FIRE AREA COVERS FIFTY-FIVE ACRES

398 Buildings Worth $600,000 Are in Ashes.

Two Big Fires in the City of New York—Paint Factory Fire Costs $125,000, While Destruction of Street Car Barns and Contents Causes a Loss of Two and a Half Millions of Dollars.

Tampa, Fla., March 2.—The entire extreme northern section of this city was destroyed by fire, which broke out in a boarding house and raged uninterruptedly for four hours. The area burned covered 55 acres, or 18½ city blocks, and 308 buildings were destroyed with a total loss estimated at $600,000, and one woman is dead from excitement. The burned section included four large and one smaller cigar factory and numerous restaurants, saloons, boarding houses, and over 200 dwellings occupied by cigarmakers. The factories burned were M Stachelberg & Company, loss $100,000, M. Perez & Company, loss $50,000; Gonzalez Fisher & Company, loss $40,000; Ehberg, Gunst & Company, branch of Stachelberg, loss $40,000; Fernandez & Brother, loss $20,000.

Buildings other than factories destroyed were the hotels and cafes of Perez & Castro and Maximo Caras, six saloons, 12 restaurants and 10 boarding houses.

Many Cars Burned.

New York, March 2.—Two fires that brought out all the fire apparatus in the upper section of the city burned down the car barns of the New York City Railway company, in Harlem, and the paint factory of George W. Grote & Company, only a few blocks distant. There were 740 surface cars burned in the destruction of the barns and the loss to the company is estimated at $2,500,000. The loss on the paint factory is given as $125,000. It was the railway people's second serious fire within a year, the former blaze having destroyed the Madison avenue car barns. During the progress of the fire the police ordered scores of families living opposite the barns to leave the tenements.

Surprise For Admiral Evans.

Washington, March 2.—In a quiet way naval officers in Washington are endeavoring to arrange a most agreeable surprise for Admiral Evans when the battleship fleet under his command sails through the Golden Gate, completing the Pacific cruise. It is proposed to greet the rear admiral with a commission as vice admiral of the American navy. Of course the success of this undertaking depends upon congress, but the president has done his part in making a proper recommendation to that body for the reestablishment of that naval grade, and it is not doubted that congress can be induced to act upon the recommendation.

AMERICAN RIVERS.

One of the greatest of President Roosevelt's public services is his vigorous and continuous effort to bring the people and the national congress to a full realization of the enormous waste of our natural resources which is now permitted. Needs of the immediate future—needs of the present as well—remain unsatisfied by reason of the nation's heedlessness. In his message to congress yesterday transmitting the preliminary report of the inland waterways commission the president once more urges the necessity for the early adoption of a comprehensive plan based upon a definite policy, for conserving the enormous wealth now going to waste.

Our rivers, the president points out, are better adapted to give large benefits to the people than are the rivers of any other country, yet less use is made of them than is made of the rivers of other countries. He [illegible] attention to the vast opportunities for transportation supplied by the nation's 50,000 miles of rivers [illegible] are navigable or can [illegible] made navigable. Many of [illegible] rivers are not so well prepared [illegible] purposes as they were [illegible] ago. The overtaxed railroads need relief and the rivers afford [illegible] means of providing it [illegible] regulating freight rates [illegible] benefit of inland communities.

[illegible] only one phase of the subject. [illegible] enormous value of undeveloped water power and the necessity [illegible] this power for the [illegible] guarding against its acquisition [illegible] private monopoly is dwelt upon by the president. Then there is the question of irrigation and the protection of fertile lands from destructive washings by heavy rains. The river bars which impede navigation are largely composed of productive soil washed from farms. The whole subject of running water evidently should have treatment on a broad and intelligent plan. It is of direct importance to the entire population.

The president properly ranks first in importance the development of the Mississippi and its tributaries, which would directly affect the prosperity of half the people of the United States. Next he places the projected interior passage along the Atlantic and gulf coasts. He calls for immediate action, since a great work of internal improvement lies at the nation's hand and the opportunities for getting back the cost in concrete benefits are almost unlimited. The message deserves the closest attention of congress.—Chicago News.

MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

The completion of the great jetties at the mouth of the southwest pass of the Mississippi river provides the South with one of the deepest harbors in the world; for the lower Mississippi river is not only broad but exceedingly deep and provides excellent harbor accommodation for ships of the largest size.

The new jetties, upon which the United States government is spending some $6,000,000, were commenced some four years ago. They are larger and more substantially built than the better-known jetties at the Mississippi's South pass, which now, for over thirty years, have formed the main entrance to the river. The new jetties, one of which is about three and the other about four miles in length, form two approximately parallel walls with about half a mile of distance between them. They have been built for the purpose of giving sufficient acceleration to the current of the river to enable it to cut through a bar of mud some three miles in width and produce a channel with a width of 1,000 feet and a least depth of thirty-five feet. Even before the completion of the jetties they had done their work so well that the scour of the current had cut away the bottom, until in some places, where, when the work was commenced, there was not more than eight or ten feet, there exists today from fifty to eighty feet of water. The jetties have been built by the well-tried method of sinking mattresses of willow and constructing upon this foundation a wall of broken rock which, in the [illegible] are capped with a concrete [illegible] feet in height.

Observation of the rate of growth of the bar at the mouth of the river during the last seventy years shows that it has steadily extended seaward at the rate of from 150 to 250 feet annually. In all probability the bar will continue to grow [illegible] because of [illegible] mouth of the [illegible] the preventive work which has been done by the government on the Mississippi river itself, [illegible] that the future rate of growth will be nearly [illegible] new bar form. [illegible] jetties. [illegible]

A satisfactory [illegible] ting a [illegible] being able to earn his living on his college.

THOMAS WANAMAKER DIES IN PARIS MONDAY

He Is Long a Sufferer from Rheumatic Gout.

Is Son of John Wanamaker, the Merchant Prince of Philadelphia, and the Owner of the Philadelphia North American.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 2.—Thomas Wanamaker, a son of John Wanamaker, is dead at Hotel Liverpool, Paris, according to a cable despatch received here today. Mr. Wanamaker was president of the Philadelphia North American Newspaper company.

Suffers of Rheumatism.

Paris, March 2.—Thomas B. Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, a son of John Wanamaker, and himself the owner of extensive interests in his home city, died suddenly at the Hotel Liverpool here today.

He had long suffered from rheumatic gout, and was born in Philadelphia forty-seven years ago, was graduated from Princeton and became interested with his father in the latter's Philadelphia department store. He leaves a widow and two sons.

JUDGE A WILLING PRISONER IN TOLEDO

Toledo Jurist Sends Himself to the Workhouse for the Experience.

Dressed in the regulation garb of a workhouse prisoner, Police Judge James Austin, Jr., of Toledo, O., recently spent four hours sawing ice on the creek adjoining the workhouse with other inmates of the penal institution in order to get an idea of how the prisoners he sentenced to the workhouse lived, says a Toledo special dispatch to the New York World.

After he completed his police court docket the other morning Judge Austin tried himself on a charge of disturbance. He pleaded guilty and was taken to the bull pen where prisoners are held awaiting the issuing of commitment papers. Court Clerk Price made out the papers which allowed Judge Austin to be taken to the workhouse, to which institution he had sentenced himself. At 11 a. m. the entries were made, the commitment papers issued, and Judge Austin was handcuffed together with three other prisoners and conducted to the patrol wagon.

The wagon reached the island shortly before noon, and Judge Austin went through the entrance ceremony with other prisoners, his name being entered on the books and he being assigned to a cell. He ate dinner with the prisoners and was then locked up in a cell for an hour, while the guards and prison officials ate their meals.

After they were through Judge Austin was made to shed his citizen's clothes and put on the regulation workhouse uniform. He did this and was then assigned to the ice sawing gang on the creek. Four hours Judge Austin worked at the saws, and when told his time was served he said: "Those were the longest four hours I ever put in. I am at a loss to know just what effect this day will have upon my future consideration of prisoners, but I wish to say one thing—that I will not soon forget this day. I am still in doubt as to what to say relative to the merits of imprisonment in a workhouse. I think I shall let this soak in awhile before I express an opinion. But I want to say that it's no joke to do time here."

TRIES TO KILL CHIEF SHIPPY

Attempt on Life of Chicago's Chief of Police.

AN ANARCHIST IS SHOT DEAD MONDAY

But Not Before He Wounds Youth and Man.

Shippy's Driver, James Foley, Is Wounded in Hand, and His Son, Harry Shippy, Is Perhaps Fatally Wounded in the Chest—Shippy Arouses Resentment of Anarchists by Protecting the Priests.

Chicago, March 2.—Chief of Police George Shippy was stabbed in the right arm; his son, Harry, nineteen, was shot twice in the chest; his driver, James Foley, was shot in the hand and one unknown man was killed by the chief, when the stranger, believed to be an anarchist, called at the Shippy home, No. 12 Lincoln Place, about 9:45 this morning. The chief was preparing to leave home for the office when he was called to the door by the maid, who said there was a stranger there with a letter for the chief. As Shippy reached out his hand for the note, the stranger quickly drew a knife from his overcoat pocket and slashed him across the arm.

Shippy grabbed the man as he started to run and the scuffle brought out Harry Shippy and Foley. The assassin drew a revolver and shot twice, both shots taking effect in the chest of young Shippy. Foley then rushed in, and in grappling with the fellow, was shot in the hand. Just as the stranger started to run, Shippy reached for his gun, and shot five times, all taking effect. The body was removed to Bentley's morgue, No. 218 Lincoln avenue, where it remains unidentified.

Taken to Hospital.

Young Shippy and Foley were taken to the Augustana hospital. Foley's wounds were quickly dressed, but Dr. Oehner, one of the most celebrated surgeons in the city, who was called in for an operation on young Shippy, declares the latter's chances for life are very slim. The chief's wounds were dressed at his home.

Police dragnets have been spread throughout the city in an effort to secure some identification of the assassin and those who are believed to be his confederates. The police are working on the theory that the dead man is one of the anarchistic bodies which have been unusually active within the past few weeks, and that he was appointed to kill the chief in revenge for the protection afforded yesterday by the police to the priests against whom threats have been made. The dead man is described as resembling an Italian, being about twenty-four years old, with black hair, blue eyes and a swarthy complexion. He was very plainly dressed. Everything, it is said, indicates that he was a laborer.

Calls Three Times Sunday.

According to Chief Shippy's story, the man is the same who called at his house three times Sunday in an effort to see him, but refused to leave a note with the girl when told the chief was not at home.

"I was called to the door by the maid this morning," he said, "just as I was preparing to go to the office. She had told me the stranger was the same man who called at the house three times yesterday, saying he had an important letter for me, but refusing to leave it with her. When I asked him for the note he made a suspicious move, and as I tried to grab him he jerked out a knife and cut me twice over the right arm. Harry, my son, and Jim Foley, the driver who lives at the house, heard the noise and rushed to the door, pushing me aside. Just then the assassin started firing, the first two shots striking Harry in the chest. As he fell one shot struck Foley in the hand.

"As the fellow started to run I got my gun working, and he went down at the first shot, but I emptied my pistol to make sure of him."

Later in the day the chief gave instructions for a general round-up of all suspected anarchists, Black Hand members and other suspicious characters. They will be given the choice of standing trial as suspicious characters or leaving the city immediately.

The woman who marries for money usually gets what she went after, but it's different with a man.

The pursuit of truth is the secret of eternal youth.

Envy is a confession of inner destitution.

THE MAN WHO WOULD NOT BE KING.

William T. Ellis.

The International Sunday-School Lesson for March 8 is, "Jesus the Bread of Life." John 6:22-51.

History cherishes a few great names of men who have spurned honors in order that they might achieve helpfulness. Chief among these is the humble Galilean who, when one evening by the seaside He perceived that the multitude would take Him by force and make Him a king, quietly slipped away into a mountain to pray. Instead of the huzzas of the rabble He sought the holy hush of silent communication with God. Then, the next day, in seeming paradox, this Man who would not be king offered Himself as food for the people. He would not accept exaltation at their hands, but He coveted service.

This unique Personality, although so thoroughly the embodiment of humanity that He was called "the Son of man," differs from the best of us in certain respects. Most persons are susceptible to some sort of flattery; He sought no glory from man. When He heard the clamorous voice of the people, seeking to crown Him, He knew that this was but a passing impulse of enthusiasm, and of that sort of gratitude which has been cynically defined as "a lively expectation of favors to be received." Jesus knew what was in man; He entertained no false estimates of them or of Himself. So with a compassionate, comprehending smile, He turned aside from the crowd that had been wrought to a high pitch of excitement by His miracles. His conduct is counsel for every one who fice, made a speech, written a book has achieved a success—won an office, or done a heroic deed: He kept his head the day after. For it is the man who preserves his poise to whom is is given to achieve later successes.

The Man of the Sea.

The scene that followed was dramatic. The crowd had been sent away by this Man who was more than king, and who turned from their plaudits and honors. He himself was apart in prayer, partaking of the spirit food which those about Him knew not of. Jesus could get along without rest or sleep, but not without prayer. As the fabled wrestler Anteus renewed his strength whenever he touched the ground, so the Son opened the floodgates of His life to the entrance of new power by communion with His Father.

The little company of personal followers took ship and went over to the other side of the sea. But a great wind suddenly arose, lashing the waves into fury. The strong men labored at the oars, but what is man's might against the unleashed powers of nature? Suddenly a new fright came to them for they saw a Figure on the sea as of One walking the waves. Terror smote their hearts, until they heard a familiar voice saying, "It is I, be not afraid."

"Over and over it comes to me."
The thought of Christ on the stormy
sea."

The seeming ills that are but His appearing; the tempests that bring Him near; the temptations that reveal His presence—all are suggested by the appearance of Jesus to His perplexed disciples. Then it was that impetuous Peter cast himself into the sea, and walked on the water until his faith failed.

While Christ was seeking His own, the multitude was seeking Him. The mob that had followed Him to the miracles of the loaves now crossed over to Capernaum after Him, eager for more wonders and benefits. Their first question was one of childish curiosity as to how He had eluded them. The sentiment of the greater number of those seeking Him was not very broad or very deep, but rather trivial and selfish. Says Plummer, the commentator, "Instead of seeing a sign in the bread, they had seen only bread in the sign. "Jesus, the never-deceived, knew this, so he penetrated rather embarrassingly to their deepest motive, saying, "Ye seek Me, not because ye saw the miracles, but because ye did eat of the loaves and were filled." There is no deceiving the Lord as to the real reason of our church-going or carefully regulated religious life.

Life's Best Pursuit.

A great many persons within the past six months have had their ideas of what is best in life rudely shaken. They have suddenly been awakened to the knowledge that they have been laboring for meat which perishes. They have staked their all on the passing show—and lost. The world today is more in a mood to listen to the tested counsels of religion than it has been for many a year. No student of deep human conditions is surprised at the spiritual stirrings manifest among men; they are being driven back to the old foundations by the tottering and crashing of begilt and bedizened structures upon which many of them had lately been resting.

Everybody has serious moments—be it the housewife when she sits down to her mending or busies her hands in the kitchen, or the business man in the interstices of duties—when he yields assent to the proposition of the Great Teacher that the things which last are the only things worth living for. That is why sincerity is more desirable than show; a home of love better than eminent social position; a single friends more to be coveted than a host of admirers. The admonition of the Master comes echoing through the ages "Labor * * for that meat which endureth unto everlasting life." Living for the things which last is the one way to insure immortality of influence.

Creed Precedes Deed.

As I write there arises in my mind a series of pictures of pilgrimages I have seen—white-clad Japanese, toiling, with tinkling bells at their girdles, through the fog of Fugiyama to the temple at the top; others at Nikko and Ise; the endless procession of Hindu devotees making the dreary round of Benares shrines; reverent worshipers spreading flowers before the richly decorated shrine at Kandy which holds what is supposed to be Buddha's tooth. All express the instinctive human desire to do something to merit life. With this same idea of executing a penance or a pilgrimage or a work of merit, the people came to Jesus asking, "What shall we do, that we might work the works of God?"

The answer sharply marked the natural conception of religion, the old order, and the new teaching of Jesus. Instead of laying down prescriptions to be filled, works to be done, rites to be observed, he said that the supreme work to do for God is simply to believe in the Son whom God has sent. They looked for deeds; He indicated a creed. For it is what a man believes that determines everything he does. "Believe. Erect a new standard of life—My Standard. Set up the ideals of God which I embody. Let this fresh conception of God, which I have come to express, dominate your life. Creed comes first; deeds follow." So ran the amazing answer. Was it any wonder that the amazed, and none too spiritual, multitude, demanded a sign?

A Man as Meat.

The appeal to precedent is all-powerful with small minds. The crowd called Christ's attention to the fact that Moses had given manna. He pointed out the obvious truth that the manna had come from God; they had failed to distinguish between the means and the Cause, the bearer and the Giver, just as some materially-minded persons, because they see the wheat growing, cannot grasp the idea of a divine Provider. As Maltbie D. Babcock wrote:

Back of the loaf is the snowy flour;
And back of the flour the mill;
And back of the mill is the wheat,
and the shower.
And the sun, and the Father's will.

The astounding claims of Jesus compel us to recognize Him as a Deity or as an imposter; one of these claims is the assertion made to this greedy multitude, "I am the Bread of Life." He was declaring, as Dr. J. Ritchie Smith has summarized his teaching on this point, that "The life of man is fed from the life of God, and that life is proffered to men in the Son." The heart hunger which is humanity's deepest craving, the want that lies beneath all other needs and desires, burning as an unquenchable longing even in the breast of the benighted pagan, is nothing less than a hunger for the Bread of Life. "Thou has made us for thyself, O Lord," cried Augustine, "and our hearts cannot be at rest until they rest in thee."

Would you see token of this profound spiritual yearning among mankind? Watch the sales of books of devotion, like Thomas a Kempis' Imitation of Christ, and of a flood of lesser books of the same class, only poorer, which are ever pouring from the presses. Behold the throngs that gather about the proved evangelists and other men with a genuinely spiritual message. What mean this multitude of holiness sects, and peculiar isms, except a seeking after more spirituality. The world is hungry for the Bread of Life.

The Man who would not be king, yet offers himself as food for all men. That is the sacrificial conception of life of which Jesus is the best exponent. He was eager to give Himself for the sustenance of others. He knew that the weak must ever feed on the strong, even as children draw the soul vitality of their mothers even more truly than they draw milk from the breast. How the truly great have ever been lavish with their lives, so that the feeble followers fed upon them. Consider the multitude who have fed upon Christ, in a feeding no less real because mystical and spiritual. Remember the Jesuit missionaries in the wilderness places, with Christ their only and sufficient sustenance. A young man, bound back to his post in Korea as a missionary, said to me recently, "The only way a man can keep from falling amid the tug and pull of a heathen environment is to keep his own relationship with Christ close and vital." The women who have kept the dreams and ideals of girlhood untarnished amid a sordid world will tell you that their secret is Jesus. The great reformers will declare that they have been sustained, in the face of adversity and apparent hopelessness, by the power of Christ.

The programmer of heaven for earth is life. "I am come that ye might have life, and have it more abundantly," declared Jesus. Not starvation, but repletion is God's will for men. The meagerness and paucity of so many lives is not his fault, but man's Think you not that the spectacle grieves heaven, of men and women

"Dropping buckets into empty wells
And growing old in drawing nothing
up?"

In this present life, right here and now, God wants us to have life; to that end He even offers himself. A twentieth-century word is that spoken by Israel's old prophet, who so often seems to be the very voice of Jesus: "Wherefore do you spend money for that which is not bread? and your labor for that which satisfieth not? Harken diligently unto me, and eat ye that which is good, and let your soul delight itself in fatness. Incline your ear, and come unto me; hear, and your soul shall live: and I will make an everlasting covenant with you, even the sure mercies of David."

The Canadian government will make a representative display at the Franco-British exhibition in London next May.

NOTICE.

The state of Ohio Marion Co., ss.
In the Court of Common Pleas.

The state of Ohio on relation of and by John H. Clark, Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County, Ohio, for and on behalf of Marion County, Ohio, and the taxpayers thereof, Plaintiff, vs. Hiram H. Noyes, and The Fidelity & Deposit Company, a Corporation of the state of Maryland, Defendants.

Hiram H. Noyes, of Valparaiso, in the state of Indiana, will take notice that, the above named plaintiff, John H. Clark, prosecuting attorney of Marion county, Ohio, of the county of Marion, in the state of Ohio, did on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1908, file his petition in the court of common pleas within and for the county of Marion, in said state of Ohio, against the said Hiram H. Noyes and The Fidelity & Deposit Company, a corporation, defendants, praying for judgment against said defendants for the sum of $28.00 with interest thereon from the 1st day of August, 1904; the sum of $32.00 with interest thereon from the 3rd day of August, 1904; the sum of $24.00 with interest from the 1st day of August, 1904; the sum of $40.00 with interest from the 13th day of September, 1904; the sum of $36.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $44.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $54.00 with interest thereon from the 8th day of February, 1905; the sum of $52.00 with interest thereon from the 3rd day of January, A. D. 1905; the sum of $6 with interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1904; the sum of $8.00 with interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1904; the sum of $14.00 with interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1904; the sum of $16.00 with interest thereon from the 22d day of September, 1904; the sum of $28 with interest thereon from the 14th day of Nov., 1904; the sum of $14 with interest there on from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $23.25 with interest thereon from the 23d day of December, 1904; the sum of $32.00 with interest thereon from the 3d day of August, 1904; the sum of $12.00 with interest thereon from the 3d day of August, 1904; the sum of $10 with interest thereon from the 3d day of August, 1904; the sum of $54.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of September, 1904; the sum of $34 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $42 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $52 with interest thereon from the 20th day of December, 1904; the sum of $54.00 with interest thereon from the 8th day of February, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the 3d day of November, 1903; the sum of $5.00 with interest thereon from the 4th day of January, 1904; the sum of $8 with interest thereon from the 4th day of April, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the 27th day of April, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the 12th day of June, 1905; the sum of $24 with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $8.00 with interest thereon from the 12th day of June, 1905; the sum of $4.00 with interest thereon from the the 15th day of May, 1905; the sum of $41.00 with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $32 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $14.00 with interest thereon from the 14th day of November, 1904; the sum of $104.00 with interest thereon from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $28.00 with interest from the 7th day of September, 1904; the sum of $23.00 with interest from the 14th day of November, 1904, all of said amounts having been unlawfully withdrawn from the county treasury of Marion county, Ohio, by the said defendant, Hiram H. Noyes, while he was county surveyor of Marion county, Ohio, by the deputy surveyor or assistant deputy surveyor under said Noyes, and turned over to the said Hiram H. Noyes, said amounts still being withheld from the said county of Marion by said defendant, Hiram H. Noyes.

The said Hiram H. Noyes is notified that he is required to appear and answer said petition on or before the 11th day of April, 1908.

Dated February 21st, 1908.

John H. Clark, Prosecuting Attorney of Marion Co., O., attorney for plaintiff. 40-wk-f-6

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS

cost just as much as good paints ought to cost—not a cent more. If you pay more you pay too much; if you pay less, you don't get as good paint.

The best paint is always the most economical to use.

Call for color cards.

AMMANN'S.

DIAMONDS

Special, Elaborate Exclusive pieces of Diamond Jewelry—brought out for the Spring Brides.

SHOWN PRIVATELY
ASK TO SEE THEM.

Nelson & Sons
Watch Repairing a Specialty.

1839 —— 1908

From the year of its opening, 1839, to the present time, the business of this bank has gone forward without interruption. And never before has it been so well prepared to meet and satisfy the needs of its patrons as now. If your are not a patron, let this be your invitation to become one.

NEW ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
OLD ACCOUNTS PROTECTED.
All ACCOUNTS APPRECIATED.

Ample cash reserve at all times, insuring the safety and quick availability of all deposits.

The Marion County Bank Co.
MARION, OHIO.
Capital and Surplus $315,500.00.

GENERAL
Farm Harness.

W. H. Siples, who was in business for years at Richwood, has purchased the Kinsler & Felty shop on north Main street, and has stocked it with the best of everything in harness and supplies.

'Twill pay you to be our customer.

W. H. SIPLES.

GEORGE D. COPELAND. JOHN D. BARTRAM
Copeland & Bartram,
Attorneys and Councelors at Law.

Practice in all the U. S. and State Courts. Loans negotiated. Careful attention given to abstracting titles to real estate. Collections made. Patents procured. Office over the Marion County Bank, south Main St., Marion.

CHARLES C. FISHER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BENNETT BUILDING.

Longest Cable Ropeway.

Work is at present in hand on the construction of what is claimed to be the longest cable ropeway in the world. It is being constructed by a German firm and is intended to connect the collieries of the Société de l'Industrie Charbonnière [illegible] in Turkestan, situated [illegible] miles from Samarkand, Russian Turkestan, with the nearest railway station [illegible] the Philadelphia Record. Hitherto the coal has been transported by camels, the journey on account of the very hilly districts occupying five days. The new ropeway, which will be fifty-four miles long, is intended to carry from eight to ten million pouds (a Russian weight equal to thirty-six pounds) a year, and the trolleys, which will each hold twenty pouds, will travel at a speed of six miles an hour.

Many think they are bold because they enjoy entertaining the devil.

LITTLE ONE IS SAVED FROM HORRIBLE DEATH

Child Is Burned at the Tillman Home

HER DRESS CATCHES FIRE FROM STOVE

Screams of Little One Attract Attention of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Tillman, Who Save Life by Rolling Victim in Comforter and Smothering the Flames.

Through the heroic efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Tillman, residing on north Main street, the [illegible] house north of the Pennsylvania railway crossing, [illegible] daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard England and [illegible] sister of Mrs. Tillman, was saved from a horrible fate, Thursday afternoon, February 27.

The Tillmans had just moved into a house adjoining the one where they had lived and were upstairs arranging some furniture. Mrs. Tillman's little sister had been left alone downstairs a few moments. She got too near the stove and her dress caught fire.

Attracted by the child's screams Mr. and Mrs. Tillman ran down stairs. Both of them frantically endeavored to smother the flames with their hands. Seeing that they could not do this and save the babe's life, Mr. Tillman tore off her dress and securing a heavy comforter rolled the tot in it, smothering the flames.

Dr. Francis M. Baldwin, who happened to be in the neighborhood, was called. Although the child's breast, back, arms, neck and face were seriously burned, Dr. Baldwin believes she will recover. The babe's body will be scarred for life, however.

A WARNING AS TO BAD MONEY ORDERS

Swindlers Are Working Business Men.

Postmaster M. B. Dickerson has received a communication from the office of the chief inspector of the postoffice department at Washington notifying him to inform the merchants to look out for bogus money orders.

Money order stamps have been made from postal money order forms stolen in Boston and Chicago and orders have been cashed throughout the country. The swindlers, it is said, make a practice of visiting business houses, particularly saloons, making a small purchase and tendering a money order as payment, receiving the balance in money.

Postmaster Dickerson has instructed the city mail carriers to notify all business concerns and hotels on their respective routes.

AN INFANT DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Little Son of Mrs. L. B. Robbins, of This City.

The five-months-old son of Mrs. L. B. Robbins of Scranton avenue, died Friday at 9 o'clock a. m., of pneumonia. The child had been ill for the past ten days and efforts to save its life proved unavailing.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL IS VICTIM OF ACCIDENT

He Is Rendered Unconscious and Freezes to Death.

Faithful Dog Watches the Body of His Master, Who Is a Hermit Worth $10,000 and Lives Alone Near Bucyrus.

A United Press wire from Bucyrus says:

When Samuel Campbell was found dead in his doorvard Saturday, his shepherd dog stood guard over him, having kept its lonely vigil through the entire night.

An investigation showed that Campbell had fallen while splitting wood, striking on his head. He was rendered unconscious and froze to death.

Campbell, though worth $[illegible], was a hermit. He lived with his faithful dog. Numerous times when he fell insensible from weakness the dog brought help.

Campbell is quite well known in this city, where he has a number of relatives.

AN ANNIVERSARY EVERY FOUR YEARS

Mrs. E. G. Allen Passes Seventeenth Real Anniversary.

Mrs. E. G. Allen, of East Center [illegible]

Mrs. Allen is sixty-eight years of age [illegible] has had the opportunity to celebrate her seventeenth [illegible] the day of her birth [illegible] on February 29 which comes of course but once in four years.

[illegible] were [illegible] at [illegible] enjoying [illegible] health [illegible] given the [illegible] woman of [illegible] seventeen anniversaries.

SIR ALFRED HARMSWORTH

The Publisher of Forty-Five Periodicals.

The most successful newspaper publisher in the world is Sir Alfred Harmsworth, who owns forty-five periodicals, seven of which are dailies, in the leading cities of England. He was born in Ireland in 1865, the eldest son of an English barrister, and was destined for the bar, but before he had completed his grammar school course he determined to be an editor, and though sentenced by his father to go to Cambridge, he succeeded in having this sentence reversed.

At seventeen he was installed as editor of one of Sir William Ingram's journals in the office of the "Illustrated London News." Four years later he married, and when twenty-three started his first paper, "Answers," a penny journal of popular information, and the foundation of his present fortune. The publication office was a small room, hardly large enough to draw a long breath in, and the four dollars a week he paid in rent was quite an item. The first number sold 12,000 copies; within a year it rose to 48,000, and four months later, by puzzles, schemes, guessing contests, prizes and clever and daring methods of winning publicity unknown to the conservative British press, the circulation rose to nearly three-quarters of a million. When the unappreciative government officials stopped the competitions the battle was already won and victory perched on the Harmsworth banners.

Then followed a long string of minor publications, until, in 1896, he bought the "Evening News," a paper with an unsullied record for failure, and by the Midas touch of Harmsworth it was on a paying basis in a few weeks. The next year he started the "Mail," an instant success, which now has the largest circulation of any paper in the world; sells five times as many copies as any other London daily and pays its editor—a man only thirty—a salary of $125,000 a year.

No one in the employ of the firm, which comprises Sir Alfred and his six brothers, works more than five days a week; every one is granted a vacation each year, and if an employé desires to leave England and travel Sir Alfred pays half the expenses.

The Napoleon of journalism owns half a dozen fine country houses besides his magnificent town house in Berkeley Square, and more than a dozen automobiles. He does everything on a large scale, and recently bought a tract of forest land in Newfoundland, half the size of Vermont, from which he will make all his paper to be carried to England in his own ships.

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A LANTERN IS UPSET AND BARN BURNED

A Bad Fire Short Distance South of Caledonia.

BUILDING OWNED BY MISS ETHEL DOUCE

Harley Irey, a Tenant on Farm, Throws Hay from Mow and Overturns Lantern—Horses and Other Property Saved from the Flames. Neighbors Save the Residence.

Caledonia, Feb. 29.—[Special.]—A large barn on the farm of Miss Ethel Douce, one and a half miles south of here and tenanted by Harley Irey, was totally destroyed by fire shortly after 7 o'clock Friday evening.

The blaze started from a lantern which was overturned while Mr. Irey was throwing hay out of the mow for feeding. He at first made an effort to extinguish the blaze, but seeing this useless turned his attention to getting the horses from the barn. The six horses which were in the barn were taken out together with some harness and vehicles. The loss in grain and implements will reach $800 with insurance for half the amount. The barn was valued at $1,000 with insurance to the amount of $400.

Neighbors who were summoned formed a bucket brigade and saved the house which is quite close to the barn.

MRS. E. B. LANDON SUES FOR DIVORCE

She Charges Extreme Cruelty and Neglect.

Mrs. [illegible] E. Landon [illegible] in the [illegible] week [illegible] charges [illegible] extreme cruelty and neglect. Mrs. Landon was [illegible] of the late William Newman [illegible] and [illegible] of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible]

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

[illegible] of the stockholders of The Marion Lumber & [illegible] will be held at [illegible] on [illegible] day of March 1908, at 7 o'clock p. m. [illegible] may come before [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Country Home.

[illegible]

[illegible] Kimmel [illegible]

MARION MAN FINDS LIVING VERY CHEAP

Reduces Expenses to Less Than Four Dollars a Month.

NOT BILL OF FARE OF CHEAP LIVER

Regardless of the Hard Times, He Saves Money and Puts It in the Bank Just the Same as When Business Is on the Boom—A Valuable Secret.

It is said that Marion has long been able to boast of having as a citizen a man with such an abnormal appetite that its satisfaction gave him the honor of being the most consistently "large feeder" in the country. The city now wishes to make another humble bid for fame, for owning the citizen who has reduced the cost of living to the lowest possible point consistent with good health and a full stomach.

It is stated as an actual fact that this man has perfected a menu of the most healthful and life sustaining viands which he buying in proper season and quantities reduce the cost of [illegible] for himself and wife to exactly $3.90 per month. This bill of fare does not include "guinea" [illegible] or other faithful standbys of the average cheap [illegible]

The man in question is an employe of one of the railroads passing through [illegible] and has gone complacently along through the hard [illegible] of the past few months, banking [illegible] each month, as before [illegible] financial stringency [illegible]

[illegible]

WILLIAM STAFFORD SHOOTS HIMSELF

Is Cleaning a Revolver at Time of Accident.

[illegible] 29.—[Special.] [illegible] thirty-two caliber [illegible] William Stafford [illegible] shot himself [illegible] foot by the [illegible] not knowing [illegible]

[illegible] was called and [illegible]

TREATMENT OF BOYS: ADVICE OF FATHER

It Is a Good Plan To Let Boys Alone — Separate House Good Thing.

William Jeffery of Berkeley Heights, N. J., addressed the Harlem Liberal alliance the other night at 100 West One Hundred and Sixteenth street, New York, on "How to Live in Peace With Children," says the New York Times. The meeting room was filled to the outermost door. The essence of Mr. Jeffery's teaching is:

"Don't 'butt in' on the children if they will agree not to 'butt in' on you."

Jeffery is the man who built a small bungalow out in his back yard last year for four of his sons and a nephew. The "independent five" have been running their own affairs. Mr. Jeffery made a sort of report of progress. He said that it was a howling success, although, thank heaven, he and his wife didn't hear the howls. And he was going to add his other sons to the independent back yard group as fast as they got old enough to endure the wear and tear of the life in that climate.

"I used to live in Manhattan," went on the speaker. "But I had to move. The landlords got after me too hard. I went to Plainfield, N. J., and that week the rents were raised there. One of my boys was ill. I decided to live out in the open, and that's how I got to Berkeley Heights.

"We liked the land, and I decided to replace the tent with a house. So I built one as I want it, its framework being of hewed oaken beams. We completed it last summer.

"Then one day my wife raised an unusually loud protest about the boys coming into the house, tracking up the carpet and breaking the furniture. You see, I have six boys and one girl, with a nephew from Brooklyn. He is nineteen years old. My boys run down from fifteen. Four of them are above eight years.

"These last named young persons were the chief offenders, so I decided that there would have to be another bungalow. The question arose as to who was to occupy it. The boys said that they would take it, agreeing not to butt in on my wife and me if we would agree not to butt in on them. And we did that.

"And so we put up a 10 by 21 foot bungalow in the back yard. The four older boys and the nephew took charge of it. Of course they eat with us, but they take care of their own house. If they don't, it gets no care. It's up to them. They may turn the stove up side down; they may stick their heads out of the window. It's their own funeral, and they know it.

"At first I thought that I would inspect their bungalow once a day to see that they kept it clean. I gave that up. There is no more reason why I should inspect them than that they should inspect me and my wife.

"This arrangement has been kept up. I like it. My wife likes it. The boys like it. We call it the Pleiades bungalow out there in the back yard."

Mr. Jeffery then read some testimonials of the five independents. The Brooklyn nephew, who had asthma, testified that he had been cured of it. Willie, aged fifteen, bore witness in writing that he had farmed two acres of land and raised pigeons last year. He had furnished vegetables to the family and had a bank account of $100.

Charlie, aged thirteen, testified that he had no trouble waking up in the morning, because if he was inclined to sleep somebody was sure to throw a piece of coal or a water bucket at him. As for worldly goods, he had begun his new life with a hen and a rooster. Now he has thirty-four chickens, feed in stock for them and money—a little—in his pocket.

Fred, aged eleven, who is described by his father as "one averse to work," bore witness that he liked the life in the Pleiades bungalow, its freedom being very congenial to him. He told no stories of wealth accumulated. His parents will give him a course in forestry.

Richard, aged nine, testified as to his enjoyment of the Sunday night conferences with his parents. He declared that at such times the back yard colony asked their father questions. Sometimes he couldn't answer. Then he went off and asked somebody else and answered next time.

Divers as Diamond Diggers.

Divers work as diamond diggers in South Africa. They work in icy cold water and black darkness. About three and a half miles down the river from Klerksdorp a wire rope is stretched across the Vaal river from the Transvaal to the Orange River Colony [illegible], by means of which a large raft is placed in midstream, where the divers descend and work in from forty-eight to fifty-two feet of water. At present they have no light and work for three or four hours in cold water and intense darkness. All they are able to do at present is to grope around, move the big bowlders with crowbars and scrape up the smaller stuff from the bed of the river, emptying it into a large iron bound wire drum, which takes about half an hour to fill.

"OUR BEST PEOPLE."

"Our Best People" is a phrase that comes [illegible] to the tongue. It is [illegible] the [illegible] to good souls. "Our Best People are buying them [illegible]" we are told. It is a sanction for breaks with convention and good manners and good morals. "All Our Best People do it," is the excuse most offered. In fact, the words have become a shibboleth in the mouths of many.

They have best people down in Baltimore. The other night the best of the best—there are distinctions among the elect even, and deeper shades of purple and sheerer quailties of fine linen—gave a ball. It was the annual one of the Elkridge Hunt club. One of the leading figures in all the gayeties of this club is a certain dashing young matron. She went to the ball in a bathing-suit, a common custom of hers, it is said, and the champagne-elated dancers and diners declared that she must live up to the obligations of her clothes. So they showered her with siphons of seltzer water and finally wound up by ducking her in an improvised fountain.

This fountain idea probably came from one of the New York guests, formerly a Baltimore belle who has passed into social history as the girl who distinguished herself by jumping into a public fountain, in her ball dress, on the way home from a dance, presumably of the same exquisitely refined character as that of the Hunt club.

"Our best people." Faugh! Burn a rag!

All men are created equal, but they don't remain so. Some raise themselves above the ruck by their minds; others by their goodness; a third set by their services to the state. The individual character and the individual energy make for uplifts in a thousand different ways. And when these qualities descend from generation to generation, growing like a rolling snowball, there naturally comes a class of men and women that can be called, with all propriety, "Our best people."

There's an aristocracy of intellect, of good breeding, of lofty purposes, of humanitarianism, of love of country and of home, of the spirit that strives and the power that conquers. Men and women of wealth belong to it by virtue of themselves, nor their treasures.

But the cheap, vulgar, shallow people who have money and money alone, and those still cheaper people who mimic them as far as possible, think that "Our Best People" are only those who have great wealth and who spend it with a brass-band accompaniment.

They should be taught better, and it is the good citizens—the honest, clean-minded and clean-handed men and women, with money or without, but always with gentle hearts—who should do this teaching.—Cleveland Leader.

FOOD IN ANIMAL FORMS IS SERVED

A Unique Banquet with Jungle Surroundings at Zoological Park.

Keepers of the lions and the lambs feasted together the other night at the Boat House restaurant in the Bronx Zoological park at New York and roared with laughter and frolicked playfully until nearly dawn.

They sat amid a jungle, and while the canebrake nodded and the imitation tigers sang bass to the shrill notes of the jubjub birds these guardians of wild beasts and tame ate strange dishes and traded stranger stories. The soup arrived in a tureen that looked like a gigantic pail and was ladled into plates resembling feeding dishes, says the New York Herald.

Baked halibut came in the coils of a boa constrictor or what looked very much like it. The roast beef was brought on as rhinoceros steak, and roast lamb was covered over with a great papier mache head of a Nubian lion. The ices were accompanied by favors in the shape of all the animals known to man. The tiger keeper got a goat and the shepherd a brace of bears. The overseer of the parrots was made happy by a miniature phonograph with feathers on it, and the elephant mahout received a mouse.

Butter was served in goat shaped dishes, and a whole menagerie was eaten by those who were fond of sweets. An army conscripted from a dozen Noah's arks marched about the tablecloth, and the feast ended up with the destruction of ice cream polar bears, who were ruthlessly carved to bits with teaspoons. Coffee was served in medicine glasses, and the cigars had a decidedly serpentine twist.

There are 130 keepers and assistants employed at the zoological park, who form an association of which William T. Hornaday is the honorary president.

Ten of the keepers, for the edification of the other guests, appeared as school boys and girls and went through their paces in natural history in response to the questions of a spectacled schoolteacher. They told of wolves which would bite through ten thicknesses of three inch planks to sharpen their teeth and then gnaw their way to liberty through stone and iron.

One of them insisted that he had seen pink armadillos walking on the bright green ceiling, followed by purple cows, although he said he had not had anything stronger to drink than coffee for a year. The nature's head was composed of Ferguson, bear keeper; Riley and Engelhart of the primate guards, Beyreuther and Thurman, elephant trainers; Grady, lion tamer; Snyder, snake keeper; McLaren of the buffalo range and Quinn and Schlosser of the deer and Rocky mountain goat departments. Henry W. Merkle, president of the association, was toastmaster.

It is the [illegible] in the world for a man to [illegible] all the [illegible] he sees in the [illegible]

Smartness is never a match for sincerity.

PLAYGROUNDS FOR CITY YOUNGSTERS

Captain Jack Crawford's Scheme To Make the Boys of Country Self-Reliant.

Great summer playgrounds in the country for city children is the latest philanthropy in which John D. Rockefeller intends to use part of his wealth, aided by his son-in-law, Harold McCormick of Chicago. Captain Jack Crawford, sometimes known as the "poet scout," made the statement recently while in New York. He ought to know, for he is to have direct charge of the first playground to be opened, a tract of wilderness in Michigan on Portage lake, about twelve miles from the town of Manistee.

The plan provides not only for a playground, but for a systematic supervision of the boys' summer play, which will be largely along the lines of hunting, trapping, woodcraft, swimming, military exercises, target practice and regular exercise in the old tricks of the former wild and woolly west.

Indians will be employed, and against them the boys will go on weekly expeditions. There will be stagecoaches for the boys to save from the attacks of bandits, the outlaws being other boys of the vacation crowd. There will be a typical old time frontier military post, where the lads will learn the life of the mounted service. Miniature deserts will be provided, so that the boys may learn another form of western life. In fact, everything will be provided to keep alive the old ability of the frontier days in the masculine American breast and to make the boys as capable as were their ancestors when called upon in an emergency. The "study period" will range from three to thirteen weeks.

Within the next year two play wilds, if not more, will be opened, the one in Michigan, which will be in operation next summer, and another on a large tract in New Mexico or southwestern Texas. The land in Michigan embraces almost 1,200 acres. Captain Crawford claims the conception of this idea as his own, though Rockefeller and McCormick moneys are to finance it in its full development. In speaking of it he said:

> It suggested itself to me in a talk I had with George Gould on a steamer coming back from England nearly twelve years ago. Mr. Gould was lamenting that much in the way of outdoor sports of a healthy and spirit building character was almost impossible in those days, when the country was growing so populous. I asked him what he meant, and he said he wished there was some frontier left to which he could send his older boys, under suitable supervision, where they could learn something of real roughing it for a few weeks every year. "It makes better men of boys," he continued, "to learn something of the frontier life and of the things they must know in order to stand independent under such conditions."
>
> I agreed heartily with him, but the idea of creating an artificial frontier didn't occur to me until we had reached New York. Then George Gould had started west on an inspection tour. I intended to present my idea to him if the chance ever came, but it never did.
>
> I was delivering lectures at the Hampstead Chautauqua last August, and one day John D. Rockefeller and Harold McCormick were among my auditors. I met them after the lecture and had a particularly long conversation with McCormick, in the course of which I happened to touch on my scheme for American boys. He became interested, and I elaborated it to him. Two days afterward he sent for me and told me that whatever money I needed for the plan he and Mr. Rockefeller would furnish.

The plan in detail calls for the establishment of many parks for the purpose of teaching the boys military life and the old wild west methods. The parks will be as large as it is possible to make them under local conditions. The park in New Mexico, for example, probably will cover thousands of acres. The sections will be restored to a wild state. A small military post and a few log cabins will be built here and there, but otherwise no structures will mar the grounds. The boys will sleep in tents and be much in the open air.

The plan is both philanthropic and educational, but not so philanthropic that the parks will not be expected to pay for the actual expenses of the summer maneuvers. This latter phase of the plan is one born of McCormick's pet schemes to help to dissipate the class feeling that he believes is developing in the United States. Where a boy applies for admittance to the camp through his parents it will be ascertained whether he is in a position to pay for his food and accommodations. If his parents are in such a position, twice as much as may be necessary to keep him will be charged, and he will be obliged to take another boy who is unable to pay his expenses as his guest. At that the paying boy will not be taxed more than $50 or $60, for only the actual cost of food and ammunition will be put on the bill. All the expenses of maintenance of grounds, etc., will be provided out of the fund given by the capitalists.

"The poor boy will become the rich boy's tent mate and companion," says McCormick, "and in the summer campaigns each will come to appreciate the good qualities in the other. When they grow up, better men because of their summer training in the open, representative persons in the poorer and wealthier classes will have a respect for each other that they might not otherwise have." It is expected that several hundred boys from New York, Chicago and other cities, one-half poor and one-half rich, will be accommodated on the Michigan frontier next summer.

New Zealand is prosperous. Its revenue for the nine months ended December 31, 1907, was $81,500,000, an increase of $2,100,000 over the same months of 1906.

Some marble cutters are monumental liars.

THE RACKET STORE.

Graniteware Bargains

400 Dish Pans AND Water Buckets

All absolutely first quality to be offered at

HALF PRICE

Ten days ago we made a lucky purchase of first quality grey enamel ware, bought an overstocked makers entire line at a price that will make everyone take notice.

READ

A 14 quart grey enameled dishpan, guaranteed perfect and first-class in every respect, got just 400, worth 50c each, buy them at

25c

10 quart grey enamel water bucket, perfect, guaranteed first quality, worth 50c priced now at

25c

4 quart grey enamel coffee pot worth 50c selling at

25c

3 qt. grey enamel stew kettle, regular 50c size, now selling at 25c.

10 quart dishpan, worth 39c at 19c.

Granite coffee pots 2 or 3 qt. size selling at 19c.

No. 8 grey enamel tea kettles, firsts, with em. lid, worth 75c, at 48c.

98c granite dinner bucket, oval, 48c.

Large size wire rat traps for 25c.

Extra Good Food Chopper

The Griswold

Improved style has 4 knives, drip spout attachment, large $1.25 size, selling at 98c.

Bargains all the time

THE

Racket Store

JUDGE YOUNG HEARS TWO DIVORCE CASES

Decisions Are Reserved in Both Matters.

THE POTH DIVORCE PETITION DISMISSED

Parties to the Proceeding Are Living Together—Defendant Company in Damage Suit Files a Demurrer in the Common Pleas Court Saturday. Some Court Notes.

The divorce action of Ray E. Poth against Bertha Schultz was dismissed by Judge B. G. Young in the common pleas court, Saturday.

In his petition Poth set up that he was married when he was seventeen years old; that his name was then Ray E. Schultz, but that since his marriage he had it changed in the probate court, although he has one child by the marriage. He charged gross neglect of duty. The parties to the suit are said to be living together again.

Judge B. G. Young heard two uncontested divorce cases, Saturday, reserving decision in each. John Megahey asks a divorce from his wife, Mary, to whom he was married January 25, 1904, on the ground of three years' wilful absence. He claimed she deserted him October 20, 1904.

Charging seven years' wilful absence and nineteen years of gross neglect of duty, Amanda E. Weeks seeks a legal separation from Robert B. Weeks. They were married January 1, 1888.

Coroner E. L. Brady has made the following returns to the common pleas court:

William R. Passwater, caught and killed between cut of cars in Erie yards, June 9.

Martin Coughlin and Clyde Billett, struck and killed by Erie passenger train, No. 12, February 12.

Francis J. Healey, found dead in bed, January 29; death due to infirmities of old age.

Catharine J. Kull, found dead in bed February 16; death due to infirmities of old age and grip.

Benjamin Bickle, struck and killed by westbound Big Four train, October 21; probably suicide.

In the damage suit of Thomas A. Gruber, administrator of the estate of Samuel A. McNay, against the C., C., C. & St. L., the defendant filed a demurrer in the common pleas court, Saturday. It is set up that the plaintiff's petition does not state sufficient facts to constitute a cause of acion. z

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In the suit of F. L. Mooney against M. C. Titus, for money only, Judge Young sustained the demurrer to the petition Saturday morning.

The plaintiff was given leave to file an amended petition by March 7.

A motion for a new trial in the damage case of John E. Berringer against the C., D. & M., was filed in the common pleas court, last week. A common pleas court jury awarded the plaintiff $38.72 for the death of a cow.

Through his attorneys, Copeland & Bartram, Ray Messenger has filed an answer to the petition of Odessa Messenger, his wife, for a divorce. He admits they were married January 13, 1907, but denies all other allegations.

Through his attorney, George T. Geran, George E. Bailey, who is the plaintiff in a $10,000 damage suit against the Norris & Christian Stone & Lime company, filed an amended petition in the common pleas court February 28.

In the suit of James Bastable against Martin Charles and others, judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $110.46, has been obtained in the common pleas court.

A hotly contested divorce case was heard by Judge B. G. Young in the common pleas court, Monday. Clara C. Rengert wants a legal separation from her husband, William F. Rengert. She charges him with drunkenness and cruelty.

The principal witness, [illegible], was the mother of the plaintiff, who [illegible] several [illegible]. Once she called Attorney H. N. Quigley, counsel for the defendant, [illegible]. Mr. Quigley asked a question [illegible] that the defendant had a [illegible] [illegible] men.

"That's a [illegible] shaped," the witness [illegible]. "You [illegible]"

The [illegible] the court-room [illegible] to [illegible] of the court.

"[illegible]" [illegible] if [illegible]

The witness [illegible] the defendant [illegible] wife was un[illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] up."

James Schultz, of Waldo township, a witness in the Rengert divorce trial, Monday afternoon, gave a new definition for an habitual drunkard.

The witness was asked if the plaintiff, William F. Rengert, had been an habitual drunkard for the past three years. Schultz replied in the negative, gazing about the court-room with a happy, good-natured expression.

"Tell me," interposed Judge B. G. Young, "what is your idea of an habitual drunkard?"

The witness smiled broadly. "Well, if you'll tell me just what you mean by a drunkard maybe I can tell better," Schultz said.

"Well, what is a drunkard?" the court asked. His tone was harsh and short.

"Well," came back the witness, still smiling broadly, "well, a drunkard is a man who gets down and can't get up."

"All right," said the court, turning his head as if to suppress a smile.

Another witness, Samuel Schwaderer, of Waldo township, was applauded by the crowd of Waldo township people that filled the court-room, and the court ordered the bailiffs to maintain order.

Schwaderer was asked if plaintiff ever got drunk during the time that Rengert worked for him. He declared that he never did. Asked if Rengert ever drank any while he worked for him, Schwaderer replied: "Sure. We keep it in the house all the time, and we pass it around when anybody's there, of course."

It was this statement that precipitated the applause and caused the judge to admonish the crowd.

In the suit of George E. Turner against James C. Tobias, a case that has been pending in the local courts for more than ten years, Crissinger & Guthery, representing the defendant, filed a motion in the common pleas court, Monday morning, for a rehearing on the demurrer to the amended petition and to set aside the finding and judgment of the court in overruling the demurrer. It is set up that the court should have sustained the demurrer instead of overruling it, under the law.

This is an action in which the plaintiff seeks $803.19 judgment in assuming a debt, which, it is alleged the defendant agreed to pay a number of years ago, when the Turner Engineering company was incorporated with a capital stock of $190,000.

Through his attorneys, Jacoby & Donithen, J. W. Klingel brought suit in common pleas court, Monday, against William F. Rengert and C. C. Rengert on a promissory note amounting to $500.

In the partition suit of Minnie E. Wick against Mary E. Stickel and others, leave has been granted to file a supplemental petition and make Philip Huffman, guardian, party defendant.

In the partition suit of Elizabeth Tibbals against William Fritch and others, an order of partition has been made and Jacob Moore, John Freeman and R. Weisel named commissioners.

CONVENTION WILL PROBABLY BE LATE

The Republican Executive Committee Holds a Meeting.

The Marion county Republican convention to nominate candidates for the various offices next fall will probably be held late.

This was the consensus of opinion of the members of the Republican executive committee who met in the office of Chairman L. B. McNeal, Monday afternoon, before departing for Columbus to attend the state convention. However, the candidates themselves, so members of the committee say, will determine when the convention is to be held.

The reappointment of John Thompson as a guard in the Ohio penitentiary was endorsed at Monday's meeting.

WILL CELEBRATE MARRIAGE SOON

Miss Reich To Marry Mr. H. W. Cartwright.

Mrs. Emilie K. Reich, of No. 117 Third street, Columbus, entertained last Wednesday evening to announce the engagement of her daughter, Helene, to Mr. Henry W. Cartwright, of this city.

The wedding will take place in the early spring and owing to the recent death of the bride's father, will be very quiet. The bride is very well known in this city, having frequently visited here. Mr. Cartwright is a traveling cigar salesman with headquarters in this city. He is well known and has many warm friends.

Product Pleases.

That the [illegible] constructed by the [illegible] Steam Shovel company are satisfactory to the purchasers is evident from the fact that the company is receiving many orders from the sources where its machines are already in operation. The company received an order from Minnesota, Monday, for a large steam dredge, making the [illegible] order sold to the same firm.

A woman is seldom ever sincere without suspecting it hurts her social position.

British Columbia produced $26,000,000 worth of minerals last year.

A LARGE AUDIENCE AT MEN'S MEETING

Dr. A. E. Smith Delivers a Fine Address..

"THE SCRAP HEAP" SUBJECT OF TALK

Dr. Smith Draws Some Practical Illustrations and Shows How Men as Well as Things Reach the Scrap Heap—The Loss of Qualities That Make Men of Value.

Dr. A. E. Smith, president of the Ohio Northern university at Ada, was greeted by a large audience at the men's meeting in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building Sunday afternoon. Dr. Smith took for his subject "The Scrap Heap" and delivered an interesting talk which was full of morals and points of benefit to the hearers.

In opening his address he explained that this was God's world and the impression of His fingers was left upon everything. Our success has been planned by God and we are to believe and trust in Him. He has created us like Himself with power, intellect, possibilities and all else and any accident in our course is the result of sin. In bringing out the point of his subject he related the history of the "Little Rocket," the first steam engine that pulled a train of cars. This was a great invention, but it is now on the scrap heap because something better has been constructed. The sickle and the candle used by our ancestors are on the scrap heap and on the heap have been thrown immoral men and some are preachers. Teachers are on the heap and so are all that are not up to the times.

Dr. Smith based his talk on three wonders. The first of these is that there has not been a single thing created without some gift of quality. The salt, the iron ore and the earth have their qualities and what can be said of man when endowed with the qualities of His matchless self. The second of the wonders is that it matters not how gloriously endowed we might have been, the qualities are all useless unless we reach a higher life. The flower is endowed with beauty and fragrance, but what good are these when it is left in the hothouse to die. Their qualities are brought out in the sick room where they bring gladness and appreciation. Many men are on the scrap heap because they have not reached a higher life. Love is one of the great qualities with which we are enriched and often to many of us it feels as if the soul has gone out for love of something. It is the duty of man to have love for things and think of what could be accomplished for the mind, school, church, politics and everything if we showed our love by working for their good.

The third of these wonders is that no matter how richly gifted we may be, if we do not use them we will lose them. It is sad to see the first little engine on the scrap heap, but sadder still to see the wrecked soul. Every man is to learn that God made him to fill a high place in life. There are a number of ways to keep off the scrap heap and one is by keeping up to the times. The old calendar and almanac are on the heap because they are out of date and so it is with man. Man must be up in mind, thought, life, service and especially high thinking. The man down in the dumps because all is not as he desires becomes indifferent and by losing his qualities might as well be dead.

THE UNTIMELY DEATH OF H. PRICE COON

Dies at Green Camp After a Brief Illness.

Hiccups brought on by typhoid-pneumonia caused the death of H. Price Coon, thirty-eight years old, Monday evening at 7 o'clock at his home at Green Camp. He had been sick six weeks. Monday morning he began hiccupping. Physicians were unable to render relief, and he continued hiccupping until he died.

Mr. Coon formerly lived in Marion, having been a stationary engineer for the Marion Milling & Grain company a number of years. He moved to Marion about twelve years ago from Sidney. Five years ago he accepted a position with the elevator company at Green Camp. Later he purchased an interest in a hardware store. He was a member of the Green Camp M. E. church, and an active member of the Odd Fellows and Rebekah lodges.

Besides a widow and three small sons, the deceased is survived by a mother at Port Jefferson and two sisters.

Short funeral services were held at the residence at Green Camp, Wednesday morning at 7:30 o'clock. The remains were shipped to Port Jefferson for interment.

Werley Patton Hurt. Werley Patton, of Scranton avenue, suffered an injury Sunday by running a pair of sharp scissors into the fleshy part of his left thigh. The injury was dressed by Dr. F. M. Baldwin.

Eyes tested and fitted with glasses. Catarrh and deafness successfully treated. Dr. Lange, Huber block. 2-d-wk-tf

SILAS GROVER IS TAKEN IN CUSTODY

Negro Formerly Employed in This City.

A Cleveland paper of a recent date gives an account of the arrest of Silas Grover, colored, who at one time worked at the Marion Commercial club-house and for Dr. J. B. Taylor.

Grover ran amuck in the Rose building, Friday of last week, attacking men and women. He fought the officers who placed him under arrest and attacked the prisoners in the bull-pen, where he was knocked unconscious by one. Grover is a cocaine fiend and was crazed for want of the drug. While in this city he was arrested for attacking the girls at the club-house where he was employed. He is quite well known in this city.

BURGLARS LOOT POSTOFFICE SAFE

They Secure $384 in Stamps and $165 in Cash.

Thornville, O., March 2.—Burglars entered the postoffice at this place last night and blew the safe, securing $384 in stamps, $165 in cash.

Bloodhounds from Lancaster are on the trail of the three men who did the job.

The same gang is credited with cracking the safe last night in the store of Bryson & Hoover, at Millersport, where $20 in money were secured.

James Oliver Dead.

South Bend, Ind., March 2.—James Oliver, founder of the largest plow works in the world, died at his home here at 6:40 this morning after a long illness. He gained fame by his invention of the "chilled plow."

Register Works Shut Down.

Dayton, O., March 2.—The National Cash Register company, largest in the world, shut down today for an indefinite period, throwing 3,000 employes out of work. Lack of orders is given as the cause.

DON'T GO HOME WITHOUT A STAR.

Whenever you are in Marion on Saturday afternoons, don't go home without a Daily Star. It has 16 to 20 pages of interesting reading matter, enough to last all day Sunday. Two cents per copy of newsboys or at the Star office. 30-wky-tf

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When a woman is getting the worst of it in an argument with a man, she says: "Oh, that's just like a man!"

A boy could nearly always earn his living if his parents couldn't.

F. A. Stengle, optician, S. State St. 210-e&wk

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

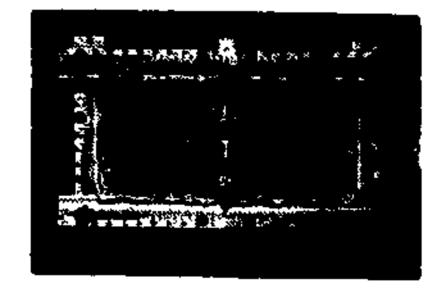
Saves work of carrying and washing pans or crocks. Skims most cream from milk. Is very strong and durable. Parts are few, simple, easy to get at. Only two parts inside bowl — easy to wash. Low milk tank (see picture.) Sold by

J.W. Klinefelter
Phone 1552
MARION

60 Years

We thoroughly believe in our remedies. We want you to believe in them, too. Suppose you let your doctor decide.

Sixty years of experience with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral make us have great confidence in it for coughs, colds on the chest, bronchitis, hoarseness, weak throats, weak lungs. Ask your doctor to tell you his experience with it. If satisfactory, then you will certainly have every confidence in it. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.



House-Cleaning Helps

Save yourself the killing exertion and worry of drying your curtains the old way, and preserve their shape and delicate fabric by drying them on a

Good Stretcher

We sell the No-piece, Gilray and Wagner, with stationary and adjustable pins. Stretchers adjustable in size from a sash to for yards. Prices

65c to $2.50

Several good furniture polishes to "brighten up" with, 25c and 50c per bottle.

Our low prices on good furniture make your dollars go further. That helps.

SCHAFFNER'S

208 & 212 South Main Street

WE call the attention of the public to the excellent facilities and conservative methods this modern bank has for handling the accounts of business houses, individuals, firms and corporations. Resources $270,000.00.

The Marion National Bank.

OFFICERS.
J. E. WADDELL, President. CHARLES N. PHILLIPS, Cashier.
C. E. SAWYER, Vice-President. EARL J. LEE, Assistant Cashier.
T. J. McMURRAY, Vice-President.
DIRECTORS.
J. E. WADDELL, J. G. Leffler, J. T. McMURRAY, GEO. W. KING, H. B. HANE.
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The 1908 Stock of Implements is Here.

It includes the famous John Deere goods and the Ohio Rake Co.'s lines, who are makers of the famous Ohio Hay Loader and Chattanooga tongueless disc harrow. Call and get our prices.

The Houghton-Merkel Co., N. Main St.

We Please the Most Particular.

Try Us and be Convinced.

If it's a Suit or Top Coat, we've always the latest to show you. Ask to see our Elephant Breast

Suits and Top Coats

They're the latest novelty in novelty suitings.

It's a Real Novelty to Have
A Novelty Suit or Top Coat.

You can get them at the

GOLDEN EAGLE CLOTHES SHOP.

Extraordinary Values at Little Prices.

One lot ladies' kid and patent colt shoes, former price $3, ½ off...... $1.50

One lot ladies pat. colt and kid shoes lace and button, $3.50 & $4 now.. $2.25

One lot of men's shoes, $3.50 and $4.00 values........ $2.50

PETTY & STARR.

"MANHATTAN"—THE QUALITY STORE.

There Are

Are plenty of good makes of Clothing, but none that approach the celebrated Stein-Block make. They are the "daddies" of all good clothes builders. See the Spring Styles. We're exclusive agents.

The Manhattan.

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

DO SOMETHING ON THE SIDE; MAY DOUBLE YOUR SALARY

Some Examples of Men Who Make Money Out of Side Lines and Occupy Their Spare Time With Them.

There is a night clerk working in the federal building in Chicago from 4:30 p. m. to 12 p. m. who makes more money as a carpenter than he does from his regular employment. He goes to bed at 1 and gets up at 7 with the rest of us. From that time until 4:30 he puts in his time making furniture in his basement workshop.

He always has orders in advance for his work and he never [illegible]. The reason that he does not give up his regular position is that the work is not hard and he likes the extra money. This man's side line is more profitable than his regular employment, and yet he runs each successfully.

A young fellow in the shipping room of a Congress street firm takes his noon hour from 1:30 to 2:30. During this time he ushers at one of the theaters. In the evenings he also ushers. In this way he makes from $7 to $10 a week from his outside work, and his employers, who are paying him only $8, know nothing about it.

Regular Work Day Short.

Hours in most lines are short now. There are few of us who do not have two or three hours a day that we could put in to our personal profit.

For men the chances for outside work are greater than for women. Yet, women can do addressing and clerical work on the side if they are so inclined. A woman in the Rookery works at a comfortable salary during the day and in the evenings, holidays, and Sundays she puts in her time selling real estate. It is an agreeable and profitable side line.

Laboring men always are in demand for outside work. Many a man earns his year's clothing by starting a suit club for some tailoring concern, and you will see advertisements in the papers every day for men to solicit subscriptions or sell something or other to their fellow-workmen during the noon hour.

A few men make a side line of writing. Many advertisers write articles and even stories for the magazines with good profit. In this day of trade journals a man with any technical knowledge of any sort readily can despose of it to the trade papers issued along his line.

A laundry man on the west side, working for a big corporation puts in his spare time buying up mortgages, such men. He clears a fair profit from his outside work.

Mail Order Business Pays.

Probably half of the small mail order businesses in Chicago are operated in spare time. Many a man has a novelty of some sort or other that he sells through the mails and clears $10 a week on.

Often men have taken up little side lines during their spare time and worked them up to such businesses that they have had to drop their original line and go into the new thing during the whole time.

A young mechanic out in the suburbs used to make toy windmills to please the children in the neighborhood. Now he has a little factory behind his house in which he works all day long with two helpers turning out these play windmills at a fair profit.

A man had an office downtown and did a fair business in real estate. He decided that the exchange business offered in the advertisements was worth looking into. He did look into it, and now he has a handsome little side line. He advertises regularly and keeps lists of articles and names of people that wish to exchange. A girl in his employ does the business; he charges twenty-five cents apiece to bring two exchangers together, and that is all that he has to do except keep the lists in order.

Druggist Sells Coal.

There is a north side druggist who sells enough coal to pay some of our salaries. During the season he gets out hand bills that he takes orders for all kinds of coal and wood. Of course he has arrangements with one of the big coal companies whereby he is paid a fair commission on each order. His regular drug customers go to him and order their coal. On a winter supply his commission runs from $3 to $10; as a side line it is most profitable.

These people who just dabble along and stick to their regular salary never get far. In England no salaried man has a side line. His services are bought and sold outright, like so many potatoes, and he is expected to do nothing for the rest of his life but work for the steady wage. Here conditions are different, an employer is glad to see a man of his make outside money so long as he does not slight his regular work.—By Robert Carlton Brown.

*STREET MERCHANTS OF CALLAO; BUYING AND SELLING OUTDOORS

Most of the Business of Peruvian Town Is Done by the Merchants in the Open Air—Peculiar Conditions.

To Callao belongs the distinction of presenting the most interesting phases of street life and the most varied types of street characters of any city in the Western Hemisphere, if not in the world.

The way the clouds of the Pacific have of banking in against the Peruvian Andes without precipitating any of their moisture gives a climate which for coolness accompanied by dryness is quite without parallel in similar latitudes. The conditions for out of door life are as near the ideal as in any place in the world, says a correspondent of the Los Angeles times, and as a result of this probably nine-tenths of Callao's buying and selling is done on the streets. The city has no large shops whatever, and even the arcades so common in most Spanish-American cities are rare; on the other hand, more or less itinerant street venders and hucksters are legion and practically monopolize the retail trade of the whole town.

Few carts are used in trade, most of the venders carrying their wares on their heads or on horse or mule back, prominent among the latter class being the panadero or baker. He bakes his bread in a big stone outdoor oven during the early hours of the morning and delivers it during the day. His outfit consists of two buckskin covered baskets thrown on either side of a horse, between which he perches himself usually with both feet on one side as though mounted on a side saddle and hands out his bread to his customers as they respond to his lusty hail at their doors.

Sacks of stale bread for [illegible] feed are occasionally [illegible] tied to thongs on the outside of [illegible] big bags. The bread [illegible] of long slender [illegible] gluten, with crust [illegible] to scratch glass [illegible] which, stale, will [illegible] like a piece of [illegible] of five or six feet in length [illegible] for certain feast days [illegible] said that their length on [illegible] sions is only limited by the [illegible] the extremely limited [illegible] which they must be delivered.

The grocer boy delivers in [illegible] bags made of untanned cowhide, with the hair out, and his [illegible] is usually a mule. When his bags are full, on the out trip, he rides on the neck of the mule, but going back empty, he either rides with one foot in each bag or else climbs in one bag, invites a friend to climb into the other to make a balanced load, and thus has company for the home trip.

One of the funniest things I saw in Peru was a standup give and take slugging match between two youngsters one in either bag of a delivery outfit who had evidently come to a serious misunderstanding over something and were having it out then and there, while the old mule, unmoved by the diversion which furnished unlimited amusement for every one along three or four full blocks of Callao's principal street, neither batted an eye nor deviated an iota from the sober measure of his even, plodding tread.

The lechero, or milkman, has a [illegible] frame of untanned cowhide [illegible] to his horse and in this rests [illegible]. At the bottom of each [illegible] is a little brass faucet for drawing off the milk. As the cream and [illegible] rises to the top of the [illegible] a common [illegible] of the lechero to leave the [illegible] four or five [illegible] in the bottom for their own use, or that of some favorite customer. Of course local [illegible] has on [illegible] comes in for a good deal of [illegible] and a good [illegible] is able to tell how long [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of Callao [illegible] His stock [illegible] [illegible] New York Sun.

[illegible] plaster. [illegible] to get next to it than it is to get away from it.

SELLING THE LOOT.

Last week in New York there was a remarkable auction sale. It was a sale of stolen property, taken from Peking by the civilized soldiers who, in the year 1900, marched to the relief of the beleagured legations. Having rescued the foreign diplomats the civilized soldiers proceeded to loot the Chinese capital. Their ravages were carried to temples and palaces, to private dwelling houses and public buildings. Everything of value that was in any way portable was taken away by the civilized warriors.

Having stolen all that they could find to steal the civilized men of bold deeds and feats of valor sought some place to dispose of their plunder. Loot looked good to them, but cash looked better. There were several distinguished civilized persons in Peking who were willing to buy. The loot was of inestimable value, and the most immense bargains were to be had, for the soldiers, civilized though they were, did not have an adequate realization of the worth of the things they had stolen. Among others who eagerly purchased the loot were Mr. Conger, the American minister to China and his wife. Their position as mere non-military persons, and perhaps also some feeling of the propriety or semblance thereof of essential in the conduct of an American legation, prevented the Congers from personally participating in the looting, even had they desired any such personal participation, and it is pleasant to believe that they harbored no such desire. Receiving stolen property was, in the estimation of the minister, quite another thing; something entirely permissible. So the Congers took the stolen goods, and paid inadequate cash to the civilized soldiers, who were thus quite satisfied, not knowing that the cash was inadequate cash, and desiring cash—adequate or inadequate—above all things.

Many quite wonderful bargains were thus picked up by the American civilized Congers—bargains in jade and lacquer and such things that we read of, and do not, unless haply we be of the initiated, fully comprehend. To say that the American minister was openly conducting a "fence" would be indeed a harsh statement, too harsh, it is likely, for the good liking of Mr. Conger; and so the rather offensive word will not be used. Merely let it be said that Mr. Conger, by means of cash payments to thieves in civilized military uniforms, did acquire unto himself and keep a large and extremely valuable assortment of Chinese works of art.

This colection it was that went under the hammer at New York last week. It was specifically labeled as stolen property, but with a calm assurance that the buying of it in China and the selling of it, at profit, in America eight years thereafter, were quite proper and unreprehensible proceedings. It was even possible to tell where each piece of stolen goods came from—which temple, which palace. So it seems, most of it might have been readily returned to its rightful owners, had there been any inclination. But sold it was—in New York—with open and specific labeling of it as stolen property, purchased with full knowledge thereof from civilized, military thieves.

It was really a long time ago, over eight years, that the stealing and the disposal of stolen property was being done. Quite long enough, perhaps, for Americans to forgive the Iowa gentleman who served as minister of the United States of America, and who combined profitable pleasure with his diplomatic business by operating an establishment for the purchase of plunder. Quite long enough, those eight years, for Americans to forget almost all about the loot of Peking.

But do the Chinese, who, we will say, are not civilized, forget as soon and so complacently.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

BY A BACHELOR.

The average husband takes his wife's advice around the corner and loses it.

It's surprising how little money a man can get along on when his family needs it all.

What a woman loves about a baby is [illegible] it would be if it looked more like her family.

If a man can't make up his mind which of two girls to marry, each one of them will do it for him.

One of the bad things [illegible] have as strongly as a [illegible] admire as you get [illegible] your friends [illegible].—New York Press.

P. A. DOUGLASS [illegible] Satisfaction [illegible] Address him [illegible] phone at the ex[illegible] 47. [illegible]

FOR SALE [illegible] 30 acres [illegible] buildings [illegible] on the Big [illegible] of Cochranton [illegible] 70 acres [illegible] as a whole. [illegible] Miller, Ada, O. [illegible] Box 66. [illegible]

WINE ALWAYS DRIVES AWAY WIT; WHEN WINE IS IN WIT IS OUT

The Influence of Stimulants on the Literary Worker—Best Things Are Done in a Sober and Distrustful Mood.

"When the wine is in the wit is out," says the proverb. But every one who takes the usual modest share of wine at any feast must have observed that the wit seems to come in with the wine. A dinner party seems and sounds much livelier after the guests have had a glass of champagne. To themselves they appear much brighter, happier, wittier than they were while waiting for some late guest, or while trying to find a topic which may interest a fair neighbor. To themselves they seem wittier, and they certainly are gayer and more voluble. But it is not so certain that the appearance is not illusive. This melancholy reflection occurs to one when, after a pleasant and merry meeting, one tries to remember the good things which were said. We remember that A— was diverting, that B— several times was rewarded by a laugh, and that C— sparkled. But where are those good things now? "We had a good talk," but we can recall little of it.

One has a fear that a great deal of the wit which comes in with the wine is not really wit at all, but is taken for wit in the brief and unobserved slumber of our judgment. This is the opinion of a learned German physiologist, Dr Bunge. He declares that alcohol does not stimulate but paralyzes. On a cold day it does not really warm a man; it paralyzes some organ or other (this is not meant as a treatise on popular science), and sends blood to the surface. As to the exercise of wit, Dr Bunge will not hear that wine stimulates us. It only paralyzes our judgments. We become not more clever but vain—we think more highly of ourselves and our neighbors. We are less cautious—we speak out more. The child of the sun—the grape—makes us behave like other children of the sun—like Italians and Provencals. We take what are called "social headers"—we become confidential and receive confidences; we let our fancies free. Our persuasion that we have had a good talk is the result of mere glamour, which makes any conceit seem humorous.

We may be certain that few men—if any men at all—can write their best, or nearly their best, with wine busy in their brains. He who should try this burns the candle at both ends, but without producing a brilliant illumination. Now, this is a strong proof that the wit goes out when the wine comes in. Perhaps some scientific man of letters will try writing an article while he drinks a bottle of champagne, and, after reading it next morning, will tell us what he thinks of it. He probably will have to confess that the wit has been driven out by the wine, though it may have seemed splendid while he was writing. Indeed, any natural elation of spirits, I think, makes us overestimate the work composed while it lasted; and the best things are done in a sober and self-distrustful mood. In Mr. Kipling's "The Light That Failed" the hero, growing blind, can see and can paint under the influence of whisky. I doubt, as a layman, if this be physiologically correct. It certainly does not hold good in the art of writing, where wine and wit seem hostile powers incapable of living at peace.

The young writer who thinks that he needs an intellectual stimulus may take Mark Twain's advice and try fish eating, "beginning with two small whales." The influence of coffee on literature probably is no better than that of alcohol. If the object merely be to write against time coffee may serve, but an athletic performance of that sort is not literary. Fortunately tobacco has not yet been found destructive of the finer qualities. The whole question of wine and wit would be solved could we be certain that Plato correctly reports the speech of the less than perfectly sober Alcibiades in the "Symposium," and that Thucydides correctly reports the speeches of Alcibiades sober.—By Andrew Lang.

SHELER FOR BIRD AND BEAST; ROBIN'S PROTECTION FROM COLD

Squirrel's Comforter and Blanket—How Animals and Birds Manage to Preserve Themselves from Weather.

about 107, which is the temperature of the domestic fowl.

For this reason many peolpe suppose that birds do not suffer from the cold of winter, being also protected by their thick coat of feathers. But they do. Birds and all the woodland folk feel cold, and a hard frost causes severe suffering.

Birds are quite clever about seeking shelter from the bite of a frosty night. Run a bat fowling net across the side of a hayrick. You will be amazed at the extraordinary number and variety of small birds which come fluttering out as soon as the lantern light strikes upon the rick side.

Sparrows huddle together in tightly packed masses. With them it is any port in a storm or a frost, and seven were once found, all in a feathery heap, dead in a hole in the brickwork behind a greenhouse furnace. In some way fumes had leaked through the interstaces of the masonry from the chimney behind and suffocated the whole lot.

Thick ivy is a favorite roosting place in cold weather. Of course there are always plenty of birds w[illegible] spend the night in ivy, but in a heavy frost the number doubles or trebles.

The winter of 1894-95 was our last really severe one. In February, 1895, a Hertfordshire farmer, visiting his outhouses one night when the mercury lay somewhere below the 29 mark, found a number of small birds, chaffinches and sparrows, he thinks, roosting in the cow shed, some actually snuggled down in the straw close beside the big warm animals.

Any Sussex Downs shepherd can tell you that chaffinches and greenfinches will spend cold night's nestling in the wool of the penned sheep. This is rather a dangerous pro-

The natural heat of a man's blood is 98.4. That of a bird averages ing for the poor little chaps, for very often they get their claws tangled in the wool and when morning arrives are unable to fly. If no one comes to their help they starve to death.

Blackbirds take refuge in low, close growing evergreens and even occasionally in holes in the ground. They have been found sheltering in rabbit burrows in very severe weather. The risk from weasels or stoats must be considerable.

What was perhaps the oddest artifice ever noticed on the part of a bird in search of warmth was practiced by a robin. A gentleman shooting in a Warwickshire covert on a very cold day had just killed a rabbit and was walking to pick it up when he saw a robin fly down from a tree and settle upon the dead animal, crouching close to its still warm flesh.

Afterward, when a number of rabbits were shot and laid under a hedge, the robin remained among them all the time the sportsman was eating his lunch.

Squirrels put on a thicker coat in winter. This is duller in color that the summer garb. Their tails also increase vastly in bushiness. This means a lot in the way of warmth, for a squirrel's tail is not only his rudder but his comforter and blanket also.

Hedgehogs burrow deep into the leaves and debris in the roots of thick hedges, and hibernate there. In the curious trancelike state which we call hibernation an animal feels no cold at all.

The dormouse also hibernates, sleeping snugly in a cosy little nest made of interwoven grass stalks.—Pearson's Weekly.

MASSACHUSETTS A LOSER; BEHIND IN POLITICAL GAME

Men from the State Are Usually Outmatched in the Strategy of Politics—Some Honors Won by State.

Massachusetts has played with poor success the game of politics in nominating candidates.

In the Republican era the old Bay state has had her fair share in [illegible] urging Massachusetts ideals [illegible] the nation. Her measures have prevailed by sheer moral [illegible] men, on the other hand, have [illegible] more or less outmatched in the [illegible] of politics. They are [illegible] wise in reading the signs [illegible] national horizon or gauging [illegible] currents of influence which [illegible] the prairies and [illegible] and which form the [illegible] a Republican president [illegible].

[illegible] Massachusetts has no [illegible] the Republican electoral [illegible] fifty years, she never has ventured to present a candidate of her own for president. There is one great exception. Banks was the favorite son in the first convention, that of 1856, but he, being speaker of the house at the time, discouraged his boom, and chose to defer it until 1860, when he thought the party would be in better condition to elect its nominee. When 1860 came Banks' name was formally presented by Massachusetts, but in the balloting she did not give him even a compact [illegible] vote.

[illegible] Republican delegates from this state have not only [illegible] to name a Massachusetts candidate for presidential honors, they have also contrived to be on the losing side in nearly every convention contest since 1856. Hardly one of the Republican presidents has taken his seat under any obligation to this state for his nomination.

In the convention of 1856, when the national Republican party was born, it is true that Massachusetts voted for the winning candidate, Fremont. He is the only winner Massachusetts has picked, and he was a loser at the polls. She scored still another success in that convention. Judge Hoar was chosen chairman of the committee on resolutions, and it was in his platform that the memorable phase occurred, forever linking together in infamy "those twin relics of barbarism—polygamy and slavery."

There were no contests for the Republican nomination for president between 1860 and 1876. In the latter year Massachusetts went in for Bristow, a forlorn hope and the delegation was marked for its backing and filling. Its frequent withdrawals from the floor for the purpose of conference finally raised a general laugh. It must be said, however, that it did at last get in line for Hayes, who was nominated.

In the convention of 1880 the Massachusetts delegation went off on the Edmunds sidetrack. It would not have either of the principal candidates, Grant and Blaine, and neglected the opportunity to help the third man, John Sherman. The state had the honor, however, of seeing its distinguished citizen, Senator Hoar, in the chair, and thus the two most famous of Republican conventions, those of 1880 and 1860, were presided over by Massachusetts men.

In the convention of 1884, Massachusetts was found still standing on the Edmunds siding, when its delegation might have been the means of defeating Blaine's nomination had it not disdained the candidacy of Chester A. Arthur. Senator Hoar frankly confessed that the delegation permitted itself to be controlled in this matter by its resentment of the appointment of Roland Worthington as collector of the port of Boston, which President Arthur had made. This petty motive sufficed to hold the vote of the state from the only man who had any chance to defeat Blaine and save the party in Massachusetts from the resultant mugwump revolt. —Boston Globe.

NOISELESS PISTOLS?

Events have mocked the hopeful theorizing of those who have argued that the increasing effectiveness and terrible possibilities of modern weapons would make war too destructive and therefore prove the means of establishing permanent peace. Nothing of that kind has happened. The magazine rifle, with its great range and penetrating power, has not raised the percentage of casualties in battle. It has not tended to make the losses of an army in a campaign greater than in the old days of far inferior weapons. Soldiers keep more under cover and fight farther away from the enemy's lines. And wars continue.

It may be equally unsafe to predict that any improvement in pistols or small arms of any kind would so terribly increase the possibilities of deadly crime that the sale and use of such weapons would be practically prohibited. Yet there is good reason to believe that if a noiseless revolver has been perfected, as the younger Hiram Maxim claims, the public authorities will have to deal far more rigorously than ever before with the practice of carrying concealed weapons. It will have to be made evidence of crime to own a noiseless pistol, or any device for muffling the sound of firearms, unless extremely good reason can be shown for possessing such tools of

Hitherto the chief hindrance to murder.

the use of revolvers by criminals of the more violent type has been the noise which they make. If there were no such obstacle to secret assassination, at the distance permitted by firearms, the perils which crime brings upon honest folk would be terribly increased. Maxim's invention promises far too much. It will demand the urgent attention of lawmakers and government officials in all parts of the world.—Cleveland Leader.

COUNTY LOCAL OPTION.

The passage of the Rose bill by both houses of the state legislature places Ohio well toward the top of the list of states that have adopted drastic prohibition measures. The effect of the new law will be widespread. Undoubtedly a great many of the rural counties will take immediate steps to expel the liquor traffic. It is scarcely probable that any of the counties containing large cities will avail themselves of this means to enforce sobriety.

Any measure that tends to restrict or regulate the liquor traffic is commendable. It is difficult to find serious fault with the Rose bill, in spite of its distinctly revolutionary nature. In a republic majority rule is the theory of government and if a majority of the citizens of a county decide that they desire the abolition of saloons the minority must submit as cheerfully as possible. The man who, possessing the requisite money, desires alcoholic drink, will undoubtedly obtain it, no matter what laws are enforced.

The Rose bill will cause much anxiety throughout the state, and the county elections will be watched with great interest. It is not to be expected that prohibition will take effect everywhere [illegible], but it is quite possible that a majority of the counties will enroll themselves in the "dry" column.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

There can be no [illegible] until distribution begins.

PERSONALITY OF THE DICTATOR

Franco: Who Fights for Financial Reform in Portugal—View of Man.

Joao Franco, who has retired from the premiership of Portugal, where he was practically dictator, was not imposing in manner or appearance, says the New York Post. Of middle height, spare and swarthy, sharp faced and with a black, wiry mustache, he has the appearance of an alert provincial attorney. Graceful and quick in his movements, he is nicknamed "the catlike." He is rich—so rich that in popular estimation he has been placed beyond the necessity of profiting by graft. He was born in a village near the Sierra d'Estrella and had a good education. In parliament he was a supporter of Hintze-Ribeiro, the late Conservative leader, who made Franco the judge of the court of customs. Afterward he held in succession the portfolios of finance, public works and interior.

Ex-Premier Franco was put into power by the liberal elements in the Portuguese parliament. His chief idea was to put an end to a system of corruption that had grown up under the monarchy. He declared that the country for years had been the football of the monarchist parties, whose sole object was the distribution of graft to their "clients." Advances were made secretly from the public treasury to the royal family, and in an arbitrary manner these advances were liquidated by decree.

Franco pledged himself to make it impossible in the future for the king to obtain anything beyond the royal allowance and to introduce a system of public accountability that would reveal the destination of every dollar that left the treasury. He kept his promise, but he had to pay the back debts of the king, which amounted to a large sum and which be liquidated by decree. In his measures he won the support of the king, because the Republicans seemed to be making great headway. The Monarchists and Republicans in parliament, however, opposed his reforms, and their differences were brought to a head on May 11 last by the dissolution of the chambers. Franco asked for the dissolution in order to bring about the promulgation of a number of measures by means of decrees. The cabinet was of the opinion that thus having established its determination radically to reorganize the affairs of the country it could appeal with the fullest confidence to the people in a general election. The Opposition attacked the king for dissolving parliament, declaring this to be an unconstitutional step.

Senor Franco's life had been more than once threatened, and lately he had been compelled to sleep in a different house each night and go about protected by an armed guard.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Fancy prices please the seller more than the buyer.

Success seldom comes to a man who isn't expecting it.

After calling a prisoner down the judge is apt to send him up.

A man is as anxious to make money as a woman is to spend it.

It's easier for a woman to hold a strong man than her own tongue.

Lengthening a girl's dresses means shortening her papa's bank balance.

People who make fools of themselves never fail to attract attention.

When a man's dog turns against him it is time for his wife to pack her trunk and go home to mamma.

It takes a woman to sit down and cry when she happens to think what a hard time her children might have had if some other woman had been their mother.—Chicago News.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

HOCKING VALLEY.

North—7 a. m.; 10:25 a. m.; 4:20 p. m.; 10:50 p. m.; 6:10 p. m. Logan to Marion only.

South—5:50 a. m.; 7:20 a. m.; 10:25 a. m.; 1:35 p. m.; 7:15 p. m.

BIG FOUR.

West—6:05 a. m.; 9:55 a. m.; 1:55 p. m.; 7:25 p. m.; *4:27 p. m.

East—9:25 a. m.; 1:25 p. m.; 7:22 p. m.; 11:17 p. m.; *5:27 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO & ERIE.

West—*7 a. m.; 10:54 a. m.; *4:40 p. m.; 11 p. m.; 12:45 a. m.

East—4:50 a. m.; 8:50 a. m.; 6:07 p. m.; *12:40 a. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

ERIE.

Southwest—10:59 a. m.; 4:45 p. m.; 1:15 a. m.

East—4:55 a. m.; 9:00 a. m.; 12:52 p. m.; 6:15 p. m.; 12:25 a. m.

PENNSYLVANIA.

North—Local freight 7:30 a. m.; 6:33 p. m.

South—Local freight 11:30 a. m.; 9:56 a. m.

C., D. & M. ELECTRIC.

South—Cars leave for Columbus at 6 a. m. and every hour thereafter until 9 p. m. Last car for Delaware and local stops leaves at 11 p. m.

North—Cars leave Columbus north at 6:30 a. m. and every hour thereafter on the half until 8:30 p. m. Last car Delaware to Marion at 10 p. m.

GREEN CAMP DIVISION.

Leave Owens 25 minutes after the hour. First car 6:25 a. m., running hourly. Returning, leave Green Camp on the hour. Last car 7 p. m.

WHERE THE RECIPROCATING ENGINE DRIVES OUT TURBINE

A Remarkable Demonstration Shows That Marine Turbine Does Best When Running at High Speed.

A remarkable demonstration of the fact that the marine turbine does its best work when running at high speed, and that it ceases to be economical at low speed, occurred recently on the Great lakes in connection with an attempt to capture the passenger traffic between two points, by placing upon the route a new and fast turbine steamer. The old-established service was operated by two boats, run by reciprocating engines at the very moderate speed of sixteen miles an hour. The new company ordered a twenty-one-knot turbine-driven boat from a British yard, placed her in service, and immediately began to secure the cream of the traffic. A representative of the old company, happening at this time to meet in England an engineer who had been prominently associated with the development of the turbine-driven steamship, told him of the conditions, and sought his advice as to the best way to meet the competition. The turbine engineer asked what was the speed of the boats of the competing lines, and on learning that it was respectively sixteen and twenty-one knots, stated that it would be a very easy matter for the old company to drive the new fast boat off the route, by the very simple expedient of dropping the speed of their boats from sixteen to thirteen or fourteen knots, and making the big reduction in fares which the reduced running expenses of the boats would render possible. He stated that the company owning the turbine steamer could never meet the cut in rates, for the reason that the reduction of the running speed of their vessel would not bring any corresponding reduction in the coal consumption. The company determined to make the experiment; and, after running their boats for a few months at a lower speed and a lower rate, they found that they not only recovered the passenger traffic which they had lost, but that the reduction in running expenses was so great, that they made more money than they had done under the old conditions. Furthermore, it was not many months before the turbine steamer was laid off the route and offered for sale.

It should be understood, however, that the conditions were peculiar at this point, and that the patrons of the line considered largely of working people, to whom the reduction in fare, even if gained at the expense of time, dwas a decided consideration. Under average conditions the faster boat would have held the traffic, even at the high rates. We record the incident merely as showing in an interesting way the limitations imposed upon the marine turbine by its inability to run economically at low speed.—Scientific American.

WHY BRYAN SHOULD LOSE; TOO MUCH IN THE LIMELIGHT

The People Grow Weary of Those Who Are Constantly Thrown Forward for Honors—A Change Is Desirable.

Talk has never made any man president of the United States.

Lincoln was nominated because Seward, the logical candidate, had already been too much in the limelight. Grant wrote nothing and said nothing, and his political views were his secret property right up to the day of his election. Hayes defeated Tilden, although Hayes was only a name, while Tilden was already famous.

Blunt, plain-spoken Cleveland swept the silver-tongued Blaine to the oblivion which broke his heart.

Where are the speeches of Jefferson? Where are the orations of Zachary Taylor? Why did the coruscating Conkling fail to reach the White House? Why has the Democratic party been out of power every day of the twelve years of Bryan?

Jefferson led the party for twenty-eight years, and twenty-four years it was in power. For twelve out of his sixteen years as leader Andrew Jackson pointed the way to victory. It must be conceded that Mr. Bryan is a peerless orator, an untiring agitator, and possesses talents of high order, else he could not have reached and held his present position in the face of repeated political disaster, and seemingly because of it. But Mr. Bryan owed his first nomination to the fact that he was unknown. Bland and Boies were passed over by the Chicago convention because they had been identified with the ancient feuds and controversies of the Democratic party. Bryan was chosen, not because of his crown of thorns and cross of gold speech, but because he had no record to defend and could not be made the storm center of factional strife arising from old animosities.

But the same Mr. Bryan whom the convention chose because he had no record was rejected by the people because he very soon placed himself on record, and that record consisted of so many kaleidoscopic opinions on everything under the sun that no one could be sure overnight whether Bryanism met with his approval or his disapproval.

Mr. Bryan is plausible, energetic, and persevering, but in the light of his twelve years as leader he should not be permitted to answer selfishly the very grave question whether he is qualified to be the candidate of the Democratic party for the coming election. The answer ought to rest with what is left of the party after his years of constant defeat and steady loss of territory.

There are a thousand reasons why Mr. Bryan should not for one moment be an available candidate. They are to be found in his speeches, no less than in his actions. If he should be chosen, the only issue of the campaign will be whether Mr. Bryan or the Republican candidate can more safely be trusted to carry out the Roosevelt principles.

Tariff reform, the most inviting basis for a successful Democratic campaign, has be n belittled in the appeal to the Roosevelt vote, and in his Freemont speech of December 7, 1907. Mr. Bryan conceded that Mr. Roosevelt could be re-elected.

Government ownership of railroads anti-imperialism, populism, socialism, and the judiciary have been featured and forgotten by Mr. Bryan. He has jumped from one fad to another so often that followers are weary of following him, and but for his insistence on the right of perpetual candidacy for the highest office in the gift of the American people he would long ago have been relegated to political oblivion.

He has bartered Democracy for votes, insulted the Democrats of Indiana and Iowa, and tried to ride rough-shod over the loyal party men of Illinois. In May, 1903, and again October 10 1907, he attacked the Democratic press of the country, and he has consistently insisted that William Jennings Bryan constituted the Democratic party, and difference from his opinions should brand any man a traitor.

It would seem reasonably apparent that all these things combine to eliminate Mr. Bryan as a presidential possibility.—Denver Post.

NOTHING TO FEAR HYPNOTISM; MAN'S RELATION TO CRIME

No Danger of Those Having the Power To Hypnotize Exerting the Power for Evil Over the Good People.

Professor Muensterberg is doing a good work in popularizing a knowledge of the phenomena that play a large part in human conduct and explain much that is obscure in man's relations to crime. Yet the latter consideration is but a small phase of the subject, important though it be. Underneath and apart from this sleep producing phase of the subject there is a wider one that enters into and shapes our daily social life.

If it be true, according to the modern school of psychology, that all mental phenomena, including the will and the feelings, are the resultant reactions from impressions or excitations received from without, it is easily seen how important is the knowledge of these stimuli and reactions to the daily life of the individual. Assuming that a large proportion of these excitations are received from other human beings, it is plain that hypnotism has to do with the entire personal life and all forms of social reaction and interaction.

Was it not Emerson who declared that he was potentially a criminal? Was there not probably a time in his life when, had he not been sheltered by an ennobling environment, an evil suggestion of the hypnotic class might have changed the whole tenor of his life?

A phrenologist, reading Socrates, declared that he was a drunkard and a glutton, to the great amusement of his disciples, but Socrates himself said that such was his natural disposition, and that he had had to overcome it.

Now, admitting that evil minded people, acting through other minds already adapted to their use, are a menace to the well being of society, we have also a definite and potent means of defense at hand, the determined, persistent avoidance and resistance to all whose influence over us is evil. No more, now that we understand, in a measure, the operation of mind upon mind, should we acquit the subject mind of responsibility for its actions, but rather the reverse. To be forewarned should be to be forearmed.

The discovery of a supposed new factor in social life need not lead us to expect an increase in crime nor justify the fear lest we be used against our wills for the commission of wrong. But understanding ourselves better by our knowledge, we are better prepared to protest ourselves and humanity, demanding of all a strict accountability.

Nor is it plain how we are to gain or lose in judicial procedure by this hypnotism or the knowledge of it. One would scarcely venture to put a subject upon the witness stand in the hynotic trance nor could suggestion or the "post-hypnotic state" be of much value to the operator. The "suggestion" of the dreaded cross-examination would be the death of all falsehood or prevarication practiced in the direct.

It may be argued that the operator could "suggest" by telepathy the answers to any questions that might be asked and thus steer the subject safely among the rocks and shoals, but we have absolutely no evidence to meet the exigencies of a cross-examination skillfully conducted.

In short, while I do not believe that crime of any degree, including murder, may result from this mental influence at any stage from simple suggestion to full hypnotic possession, I do not see how the relative values of things are changed for better or for worse by a knowledge of it.

If evil minded persons realize their power better than before they possessed this knowledge, the subject also is better prepared to defend himself if he wishes to do so—the relative position remains the same and we have nothing to fear, provided the public is as well posted on the facts and limitations of hypnotism as the designing operator is. Hence the value of popular discussion of the subject. The public in its love and fer of mystery can suffer harm from hypnotism only through ignorance of it.

Many a man and woman has suffered and gone down before it because they believed it a supernatural, irresistible force, before which they were powerless, and from which they could not flee, distance making little difference in its efficiency. To such we can give the positive assurance that they are in less danger from hypnotism than their fathers were—they are acquainted with it, face to face, and need fear it not at all. Themselves they may well fear since they may fall only with their own consent—if they fall it is their own fault. But this fact is as old as the world.—By Fred Henry Gile.

DENVER IS PREPARING TO ENTERTAIN THE DELEGATES

Ample Provision in the Way of Hotel Accommodations for Those Who Attend the National Democratic Convention.

The officers of the Denver Chamber of Commerce state:

The capacity of this city for hotel accommodations will be tested when the delegates come to attend the Democratic national convention here July 7. Denver prides herself on being a city of hotels and preparations are rapidly going forward for taking care of the great crowd. The largest gathering ever convened in Denver up to this time was when the Grand Army of the Republic had its annual reunion here two years ago. At that time 75,000 visitors were within Denver's gates and every one was well cared for and there was not a single instance of overcharging at a hotel or restaurant.

Denver has more and better hotels in proportion to her population than any city in the United States. There are 200,000 people here and according to the estimates of the hotel men there are additional quarters for 100,000 in the hotels of the city. It is not expected that so large a number will come to the Democratic national convention that the capacity of the hotels will be severely tested, but every care is being taken so that there will be desirable quarters for all. The Chamber of Commerce has guaranteed to all who come that prices for rooms at the hotels will not be raised and there will be no additional charges for meals because there is a convention in the city. Denver has had more than 200 conventions within the past four years and in no instance has there been a case of overcharging. One hundred thousand tourists come here every year to find recreation and hotel men have learned that it is best to treat all guests fairly in order that increasing numbers may return each year.

Five immense hotels have been built in Denver recently and others have been enlarged so their capacity has more than doubled. The growth of the tourist business each year and the prospect of an immense crowd at the Democratic national convention has stimulated the residents of Denver to provide the best accommodations for their visitors.

The chief reasons for believing that a large crowd will come to the convention in July are that each year the summer migration from the East begins about the middle of June and continues all summer. By the first of July it is at its height and thousands of tourists are arriving in Denver daily to spend the summer. These throngs, added to those who come to attend the convention, will make a record crowd for Denver to take care of, hence the extra preparations.

Nearly every hotel in Denver provides a free convention hall for bodies that meet in this city in such small numbers that they can be accommodated in a moderately-sized assembly room. Convention getting is a regular business and aconvention league, with experts at securing conventions in its employ, thrives here. The chief attraction, aside from the coolness of the atmosphere in the summer and the beauty of the scenery is the unfailing attention and courtesy given all who come as delegates. The new auditorium now being constructed at the city's expense will be constructed at the city's expense will be one of the largest assembly halls in the United States, seating 12,500 people, and will offer still greater attractions for conventions.

WOMEN MAKE BEST MANAGERS; WHY DO GIRLS DISLIKE THEM?

Women Are Valuable as Department Managers in the Big Stores of the Country—Some Very Clever Workers.

There seems to be a prevailing belief by girl stenographers, bookkeepers and other office workers that employment under a woman is distasteful. Girls are frequently overheard to say: "Deliver me from working for a woman."

The antipathy of a woman's supervision is an injustice in view of the many clever, whole hearted women who act as department managers in nearly every large business house in Chicago. Many if not most of them began at the foot of the ladder and through zealousness and ambition climbed step by step into prominence.

Likes To Be Esteemed.

A woman having passed through the hard first years of commercial life is not likely to become cruel because of such promotion, but the attainment of her ambitions will tend to bring out the best there is in her, and she will conscientiously and impartially conduct the department committed to her charge.

Unlike the man manager, the woman manager desires to be considered gracious and pretty and is not prone to become ferocious when things do not flow along as smoothly as they should. Nor is she inclined to indulge in an occasional "grouch," preferring to be favorably regarded as well as obeyed by her subordinates. The firmness of the woman manager is certainly not because she wishes to be "bossy."

Girls who have adopted office work will find when trouble of any kind overtakes them that their sorrows, at which the man manager would be annoyed, can be confided without restraint to the average woman manager. They will receive cheering words of sympathy and comfort and leave their desks with hearts less heavy.

In many of the large business offices of Chicago, such as the International Harvester company, Swift & Company, Armour & Company, Chicago Telephone company, and the department stores, young women have charge of the various departments, and scarcely ever are their services dispensed with because of unpopularity among the girls over whom they are authorized to reign.

It is the natural heritage of every good woman to get near the heart of her less fortunate sister. The woman department manager is just as feminine and sweet as if she were a vocal teacher or an artist. She harbors an innate desire to be loved rather than despised.

In the routine of business life many unpleasant obstacles present themselves, and when discord arises the woman manager is ready to meet the occasion with fortitude, and the employe guilty of impertinence or mistake can win forgiveness by an apology couched in a few words of regret and lovableness, and the incident will be forgotten.

Man Is More Unforgiving.

Not so with the man manager, for while he may demand the apology, he is most likely to accept it with reservation when offered and file the infringement away in his memory, to be resurrected at some future date.

There are no doubt many broad-minded, generous-hearted men in charge of departments in which women are employed, but such men do not seem to be the type sought after by business houses for positions of this nature.

Since the tigerish type of men is selected for managing departments of girls by large houses, as a rule, and only the sweetest and most amiable of women accepted for the same line of work girls seeking a livelihood by means of a commercial position should court rather than evade the department guided by a woman.—By Roselle M. Dean.

TRUE LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT RARE; FEW PEOPLE BELIEVE IN IT

Some Silly Youngsters May Believe in Love at First Sight, but, Later They Find They Are Deceived.

Genuine love at first sight is as rare as a crown jewel, and few people of experience in the ways of men and women have any appreciable belief in it. As with other things equally rare, it is possible rather than probable. Girls in their teens, scarcely yet emancipated from the schoolroom, with their ideas of love and marriage drawn from the often impossible characters portrayed in novels they have devoured on the sly, devoutly may believe in love at first sight and in first love as the one and only true and lasting affection. Unfortunately such girls as these are sadly ready to fancy themselves deeply in love with the first good looking youths who pay them ever so little attention and to believe as gospel truth the first sweet nothings whispered into their willing ears.

The older and wiser woman knows better. Experience has taught her that the compliments and civilities of men are but the small change with which they pay social tolls, courtesies which they repeat to every woman of their acquaintance, and that it is folly to reckon them as anything more. Moreover, observation, if she has exercised it, probably has shown her that the couples who risk the happiness of their lives on the passing fancy which they call love at first sight generally find that they have made a grave mistake and repent their haste forever after. It is unwise to trust to impulse in any serious undertaking, and of all earthly undertakings marriage perhaps is that which most vitally affects the future life of either man or woman.

Lasting love is the growth of time, of intimate acquaintance, of kindred tastes and sympathies, of congenial friendship ripening into tenderest affection. There scarcely can be a happy married life without a thorough understanding between the twain who are one flesh; comprehension and patience with other's weaknesses and faults, as well as admiration of each other's virtues and good qualities.

"Be to my faults a little blind;
Be to my virtues more than kind."

A man needs much more in a wife than the pretty face or the graceful figure which at first attracts his fancy. There must be times in the lives of every married couple when the most beautiful woman who ever lived can be no more to her husband than could the most homely; if she have nothing behind that beauty, no sterling qualities of head and heart, she may well be far less. He needs a helpmeet, in the old sense of the word, a companion who can meet all his needs for human help and sympathy, who can be sweetheart, confidante, and faithful partner in his sorrows and joys; a comrade who will believe in him, encourage him in all good, stand by him in storm as well as in sunshine, and who, loving him, always will make the best of him to herself and to others. How can any man, even though he were a prophet or the son of a prophet, divine that a woman is fitted for so much as one of these roles at their first meeting? She may be pretty and have winning ways on the surface, yet be selfish, spoiled, and shallow to a degree. None of these qualities is apt to appear in the first ten minutes or the first hour of acquaintance, but given six months, unless he be blind willfully, he ought to have discovered her leading characteristics both good and bad.

Women do not so easily fall in love at first sight as do men; first, because they attach less importance to personal beauty in men than men do to the same thing in women; second, because they are taught from their youth up that the man must take the initiative; that no well conducted woman is permitted to fall in love until she is properly invited so to do. Of course there are exceptions, and inexperienced girls often attach undue significance to casual courtesies which mean nothing.

It is sometimes the case that marriages turn out unhappily not because there is any lack of love at the start but because couples so often expect too much and set up ideals for each other which it is impossible for humanity to attain. Which is folly. It is sympathy with human weakness, the "give and take" in daily intercourse, which makes for happiness, whether in marriage or other human association. It is the little differences, the constant bickerings, which make "the rift within the lute." Love which could and would survive great misfortunes will wither up under the blight of constant nagging or of petty miseries.—By Helen Oldfield.

A CRY FROM THE SOUTH; STAGNATION IN BIG INDUSTRY

More Railroads and Better Railroads, More Cotton Mills and Increase in Other Lines of Industry Wanted.

We want more railroads and better railroads—more trolley lines and better trolley lines—more cotton mills, more manufacturing plants, more of the humming of the wheels of industry, and less demagogy in dealing with these concerns. The captains of industry, and not the major generals of politics, have made the South great. But our magnificent growth has come to a standstill. Industrial stocks and bonds are a drug on the market. Railroad stagnation takes the place of expansion when railroad bonds are no longer sought on the stock exchanges as an investment and when railroad stocks are marked at low nominal figures.

The money panic is over. Great volumes of currency lie in the banks waiting for good investments, but money steers clear of the industrial stocks and bonds. Glance at the daily quotations for information and confirmation of our assertion. Why is this so?

Look at the dead engines and empty cars on the side tracks, which a year ago could not handle the traffic.

The railroads are doing business, to be sure; but they are not hauling out new iron; they are not building new sidings; they are not making new spurs and extensions or double tracking. New railroad enterprises have been abandoned.

In addition to a vast amount of state legislation in restraint of railways that began about the time the interstate commerce act was passed in 1887, that enactment, with its subsequent amendments, ushered in the era of restriction of railway building and persecution by politicians.

Prior to that time railway construction had progressed in line with the development of business generally; but since that day, notwithstanding the enormous increase of capital resources, the railway industry has fallen far below other lines of development and with it also have fallen the agricultural interests.

From 1878 to 1887 the average number o miles of railway constructed annually was 7,913, but in the ten years following the passage of this act the average was only 2,537 or a falling off of about fifty per cent. A normal growth since 1887, to keep pace with the development of industries generally, should show an average in excess of that which had distinguished the earlier period. No less than 12,876 miles of railway were constructed in the very year, 1887, in which the Interstate commerce act was passed; since that time the largest year of construction was 1888 when the total was only 6,900 miles. The total mileage at the end of 1887 was 119,211; at the close of 1906 the total mileage was 222,625, an increase during these nineteen years of only forty-nine per cent., while in the preceding nineteen years the increase had been 253 per cent.

Politicians do not like to hear these things (nor any one else, as a matter of fact), and they regard a plain statement of facts as an attack on them. It gets on their nerves; but we are not responsible for that condition. They say we are attacking them, but we are not. We are simply telling the plain truth about these things as we have been doing from the beginning of the crusade against the industrial life of our country.

Railroad regulation within just bounds is all right, but railroad strangulation is another thing.—Macon Telegraph.

CITY IN BRIEF.

Change in Business—Mrs. Hattie McMurray has purchased a half interest in the millinery store of Mrs. Mary Beckett, located on the second floor of Warner & Edwards' dry goods store. Mrs. McMurray was formerly employed as a clerk in the store and has considerable knowledge of the business in which she will engage.

Asa Evans Hurt—Asa Evans, an employe of the Evans quarries, was injured Tuesday, about 10:30 o'clock, receiving a deep gash across his forhead as the result of coming in contact with a corner of a car. Evans was assisting in placing some cars for loading and was trying to open a patent coupler, when he received the injury.

Sisters Made Ill Miss Irene Bruce, of Park boulevard, is recovering from a serious illness due to a mistake in medicines. Miss Bruce got hold of a bottle containing medicine for her mother, last Sunday, and took too much of it. It made her deathly sick. A sister was also made sick by taking the same medicine by mistake, but her condition was not serious at any time.

It's not the misery but the motive makes the martyr.

THE MATINEE CLUB PLANNING FOR RACES

Members of Club Hold a Meeting Friday Evening.

SPEED CONTESTS DURING SUMMER

Horsemen from Surrounding Towns Will Participate in the Races and Promise To Bring Some Very Good Horses—First Event To Be Given Late in May.

If the plans of the newly-reorganized Marion County Matinee club do not miscarry, Marion will have races at the fairground every alternate Friday the coming summer. Not only Marion horses will be entered in the speed contests ,but horsemen from surrounding towns have signified their intention of participating in the race program.

The members of the matinee club will encourage outside horse owners to come in for the reason that it will create more enthusiasm among local horse owners. It is planned to have the same kind of a meeting that was held in Marion two years ago, when the matinee club held the fairground under a lease.

It is expected that the first event of the summer meet will take place just before the latter part of May and the last event will be pulled off just before the county fair, which is the last week in September. There will be no purses, but prizes will be given.

Already letters have been received by Secretary Walters, of the Matinee club, from well-known horsemen at Mt. Gilead and Cardington, saying that they expect to bring their strings of horses here for training purposes.

At a meeting held in the office of President Charles H. Conley, Friday night, it was decided to reduce the annual dues of the old members from four to two dollars a year and fix the dues of the new members at four dollars annually.

INVIOLABLE.

The great body of the American people have no sympathy with any utterance that seeks to destroy confidence in the United States supreme court. The wellnigh universal respect for that exalted tribunal, the ultimate voice of justice in the republic, is based on too solid ground to be shaken. The integrity of this nation depends upon the integrity of the supreme court. For more than a century it has interpreted the will of the people as expressed in the constitution, and interpreted it so honestly and faithfully that the people gladly acquiesce in its judgments as having the attributes of that pure justice that is so precious to mankind. Next to the will of the Almighty and the awful mandate of war, the judgment of the supreme court of the United States is accepted as final by the people of this country. It stands in times of peace as the last place under the stars in which the rights of man may be weighed and ascertained. To the honor of that great court and to the peace of mind of the country, its judgments are not questioned, either as to their justness or their righteousness.

It is greatly to the credit of Americans that there is one institution in our government that can be and is raised above passing clamor and reproach. There is little enough regard for public institutions and public servants. No man in the thick of public life need expect to escape the slings and arrows of criticism. The president is attacked, senators and congressmen are attacked and ridiculed, judges are assailed, and all the institutions of the country, from the gathering of ashes to the complexion of the cabinet, are vivisected by lance-like tongues and prying pens. Even the make-up of the supreme court is the subject of vigorous comment at times. But by mutual harmony of veneration and respect, the people refrain from criticism of the supreme court as an institution. They feel that somewhere, in some hands, must be placed the ark of the covenant of their liberties, and with instinctive concord they place it in the supreme cour where they have lodged the judicial power of the nation, without reserve; the power of weighing human rights, and thereby borrowing some of the power and majesty of the Almighty, Himself.

Since this is a nation that is to live forever, as its people hope and believe, it is not only desirable but necessary that the repository of liberty should be guarded by all the people's respect and vigilance. The supreme court must be and remain inviolate if this republic is to endure. May its honorable justices continue to seek the wisdom and justice with patience, humbleness, and fearlessness of any voice but God's.—Washinton Post.

Naturally a young man's best girl is all the world to him—which explains why all the world loves a lover.

WARNING IS RECEIVED BY FATHER MULVIHILL

Anarchist To Kill Former Marion Priest.

NO ATTEMPT MADE SUNDAY MORNING

Letter Fixes Sunday Morning Mass as Time for Attempt at Murder. Detectives and Church Members Guard the Life of the Priest While He Conducts Usual Services.

The many friends of Rev. Father Michael Mulvihill, former pastor of St. Mary's church in this city and now serving at St. Peter's cathedral in Cincinnati, were much alarmed by an article in the Cincinnati Enquirer, Sunday, in which it was stated that a plot had been formed to kill the priest. Many of the local friends of the priest are of the opinion that the letter was sent him as a joke. They can scarcely believe the priest in danger of being assassinated by this band of anarchists as there is no known reason for such action on their part.

The following article from the Enquirer of Monday morning relieves the fears of the local friends of the priest:

So closely was Rev. Father Mulvihill guarded yesterday that no attempt was made to take his life. Scattered through the front rows at St. Peter's cathedral were five of the best detectives on the Cincinnati force, alert and watchful for any suspicious movement on the part of any one in the cathedral who might have designs upon the life of Father Mulvihill.

The priest had received a letter Saturday, signed "John Ryan," and warning him not to appear in the pulpit at 10 o'clock mass yesterday, as there was a plot on foot to kill him at that time by one of the members of the gang which caused the assassination of Father Leo, at Denver, Colorado, at the altar rail.

While the arrest of a party of fifteen Hungarians on Saturday night might have caused the priest to be a bit nervous, he insisted that he would appear at the early morning masses as usual. There are five of these masses, the first beginning at 6 o'clock and the last at 10:30 o'clock. At the last mass Father Mulvihill never officiates, but he does appear at 7:30, 8:30 and 9:30 o'clock. After the arrest of the foreigners last night, friends of Father Mulvihill begged him not to appear at the church on Sunday morning at all.

They argued that while Father Mulvihill was inclined to treat the matter lightly, still the warning might have been given in good faith, and it would be just as well for him to take no chances.

"If they want to kill me, they will do so," answered Father Mulvihill. "I shall attend to my church duties as usual."

All argument failed to move him from this determination, although the police warned him that he was in danger. The only thing to do was to detail sufficient men to the cathedral to protect the priest from any misguided crank or anarchist who had designs upon his life.

The publicaion of the letter in the Enquirer about the danger which threatened Father Mulvihill caused the church to be crowded at all the masses, and restless movements indicated suppressed excitement. Every one who entered the cathedral was subjected to the closest scrutiny and looked upon with some degree of suspicion. In order to insure the protection of Father Mulvihill several of his parishoners, young men, stationed themselves in front of the cathedral entrance and inside the doors during the afternoon service. They carefully scanned all who appeared, and when any one stood around the entrance they did not hesitate to ask him his business.

One man, who had all the appearances of a typical anarchist, stood and looked up at the cathedral several times, going away only to come again and repeat the performance. Several of the young men who had deputized themselves to protect the person of the priest at once became amateur sleuths and followed the man for some distance. Being convinced that he was harmless, they took no steps to apprehend him.

Father Mulvihill appeared to be somewhat weary after the strain of the day, and after the afternoon service yesterday, and with a wan smile said:

"Well, I still have hopes of dying peaceably, as I am [illegible]. Of course, there is a possibility that there may be designs on my life. If such be the case there is no use for me to try to evade my [illegible]. I have no means of protection. Unless this man wanted to make a [illegible] affair of my assassination in front of the altar, as was done at Denver, he could just as easily kill me in the confessional, where he would be alone."

"Were you unarmed when you entered the pulpit Sunday morning?" was asked.

"Of course," said the priest, smiling. "I would not get a chance to use it, had I a gun. There is one thing I would do, though," he added quietly, "I would give him a stiff punch if I could get close enough. I am pretty good along [illegible]."

A FAREWELL PARTY AT KINNAMON HOME

Evening Is Given to Cards, Music and Dancing.

Agosta, Mar. 2.—[Special.]—A farewell party was given at the home of Walter Kinnamon, two miles south of here, Thursday evening.

Cards, music and dancing were the features of the evening's entertainment.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. William Imbody, Mr. and Mrs. Mc Cookston, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. C[illegible], Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cleveland, Mr. and Mrs. Clysis Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Imbody, Misses C[illegible] M[illegible], Lida, Trumbo, Dale Hor[illegible], Ida Baker, Coba Cr[illegible], Nina Dutton, Hazle Black, Ma[illegible] Crissinger, Katherine L[illegible], L[illegible] Wassenbeck, Merle Trumbo, Lula Imbody, Hazel Ledley, Lloa Birch, Ethel Ledley and Messrs. Scott Longshore, Sherman Imbody, Carl Saffro, James Imbody, Charles and Benjamin Imbody, Leroy Beckley, Earle Withrow, Clarence Benson, George Imbody, Herbert Lauer, Charles Wassenbeck, Mayo Imbody, Frank Beckley, Warren Baker, Clarence Sebaber, Edwin Black, Vernal Birch, Sherman Dutton, Maurice Berry, Carl and Earle Drake, John Withrow, Ralph Howison, Sherman Chapman and D. Imbody.

Mr. Kinnamon will move to a farm several miles east of LaRue the first of March.

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE JOINED IN MARRIAGE

Miss Bella Baseler and Mr. Luther Porter.

Prospect, March 2.—[Special.]—Mr. Luther Porter and Miss Bella Baseler, of Green Camp, were married here, Sunday evening at 6 o'clock, at the Lutheran parsonage by Rev. L. H. Hurrelbrink.

The young people will make their home on the Porter homestead, four miles west of Prospect.

LITTLE DAMAGE IS DONE IN THE COUNTY

Heavy Storms Pass Over This Section.

THE COUNTRY ROADS ARE IN BAD SHAPE

Telephone People Are Caused Some Trouble—A Rick of Hay Is Struck by Lightning and Destroyed by the Fire Which Follows—Weather Observer's Report on Rainfall.

The early days of March a year ago saw one of the severest electrical storms ever experienced in that month, in the memory of even the oldest inhabitant. While the storm of Sunday night was not as "noisy" as the one of a year ago, it was equal in many ways. Thunder peals and lightning strokes came at regular intervals and the rain fell steadily and persistently until midnight.

The small towns of the county report but little damage either from the water or the lightning. But one loss is reported from lightning. A hay rick on the Roberts farm near Kirkpatrick was struck, and was soon consumed by the flames.

At Waldo the telephone company had considerable wire trouble, and the "trouble man" was kept busy until a late hour. The roads are in a mushy condition, rendering travel next to impossible for heavy vehicles, and the pikes are washed out in several places.

Dr. E. H. Raffensperger, the official weather observer, reports a half inch rainfall Saturday night. That of Sunday night only amounted to about a quarter inch.

NEW SCHEDULE FOR THE C., D. & M. CARS

The Schedule Went into Effect March 6.

Manager George H. W[illegible] of the Columbus, Delaware & Marion Railway [illegible] effect March 6.

The schedule, which was [illegible] Winyard has been [illegible]. Cars will leave Marion for Columbus in the morning every hour from 6 [illegible] the afternoon cars will leave [illegible] at 2 [illegible] o'clock, [illegible].

ALLEN GODFREY DIES AT AGOSTA

Death Is the Result of a Lingering Illness.

A[illegible], March 2.—[Special.]—[illegible]

The de[illegible]

[illegible] widow [illegible] service.

Mr. R. S. [illegible] Agosta.

UNITED IN MARRIAGE AT HOME OF BRIDE

Miss Nettie M. Quigley and Mr. William Stose.

RELATIVES WITNESS WEDDING SERVICES

Ceremony Is Performed by Rev. E. G. Mapes—Marriage Is Celebrated on Golden Wedding Anniversary of the Parents of the Groom—Will Make Home in Portland.

Fifty years ago Monday, Mr. Charles Stose, of No. 281 South Prospect street, claimed a [illegible] bride. A son, William Stose, of Portland, Oregon, celebrated the golden anniversary of his parents' wedding at 11:30 o'clock this morning, when he was married to Miss Nettie M. Quigley.

The marriage, which took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Anne [illegible] Quigley, of No. 121 East Center street, was performed in the presence of only immediate relatives owing to the serious illness of the bridegroom's father. Rev. E. G. Mapes tied the nuptial knot, the beautiful Episcopalian ring service being used. The ceremony took place in the parlor which was nicely decorated with carnations and roses. Immediately afterward a wedding breakfast was served, the tables being decorated in orange blossoms, with floral festoons running from the chandeliers.

The bride is one of Marion's most charming young women, while the bridegroom comes from a well-known family. He is now conducting a merchant tailoring establishment in Portland.

Mr. and Mrs. Stose will make their future home in Portland, but on account of the illness of Mr. Stose's father their departure for their new home has not been determined.

The only out-of-town guests present at the wedding were N[illegible] and LaFose Quigley, of Columbus.

The bride is a sister of R. S. Quigley, superintendent of the Hocking Valley Railway company.

MARION BIDDERS AWARDED BONDS

Bonds Sold for Public Work Monday.

The following bids were opened at noon, Monday, by City Auditor H. S. Elliott on a bond issue for $7,500 to construct a storm-water sewer in Leader street, bearing interest of four and one-half per cent, with a life of eight and one-third years:

W. E. Harkness & Company, Marion, $250; the Central Trust & Safe Deposit company, Cincinnati, $10; Weil, Roth & Company, Cincinnati, $190; Seasongood & Mayer, Cincinnati, $201.50; Dennison & Farnsworth, Cleveland, $190; Otis & Hough, Cleveland, $10; Hoehler & Cummings, Toledo, $182.75; Breed & Harrison, Cincinnati, $229.25; W. R. Todd & Company, Cincinnati, $115; the Security Savings Bank & Trust company, Toledo, $154; W. J. Hayes & Son, Cleveland, $11; Rudolph Kleybolte & Company, Cincinnati, $229.50.

Premiums offered on a bond issue of $3,500 for the city's portion of street improvements, bearing four per cent interest, with a life of four and one half years, are as follows:

W. E. Harkness & Company, Marion, $6; Otis & Hough, Cleveland, $5; Hoehler & Cummings, Toledo, par.

Both bond issues were sold to the Marion bidders.

THE COMPANY WILL SEEK REPAIR WORK

Number of Working Hours May Be Increased.

The Marion Steam Shovel company has decided on a change in policy in regard to repair work, which it is expected to improve the conditions as to the number of working hours at the plant.

Heretofore the company has been rather indifferent to the repair work incidental to the business, making no effort to get its business and making no effort to compete in prices with other firms in the same line. This has been caused by the fact that the company has always had all it could attend to [illegible] work. [illegible] repair work. [illegible] company [illegible] days [illegible].

FOR TRAVELERS

and those who find it not convenient to use FATHER WILLIAMS INDIAN TEA will receive the same excellent results from using FATHER WILLIAMS INDIAN HERB TABLETS. They are made of the same pure Herbs and are a mild laxative but not a racking cathartic.

For CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, SICK STOMACH, BILIOUSNESS and MALARIA they will be found invaluable. They are positively the best LIVER REGULATOR known. 25 doses, 20 cents; 60 doses, 35 cents. Tschanen Bros.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

HOW about one of our fine silk lined overcoats for Spring wear? We'll show you some of the finest garments ever made.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx

best productions, the best clothes you were ever invited into; ready here for you now.

The fabrics in all clothes of this make are strictly all-wool; never any cotton in Hart, Schaffner & Marx goods. This season there's an unusual variety of patterns to choose from; and the most stylish models.

In suits we have also a very large line of Hart, Schaffner & Marx goods; there's something for you among them.

This store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

STRELITZS

BLIND BUT SHE DOES HER HOUSEHOLD WORK

Mrs. Assenith Grubb Dies at Espyville.

STROKE OF PARALYSIS IS CAUSE OF DEATH

Mrs. Grubb Suffers a Stroke of Paralysis Thursday—Is Not Found for Some Time and Never Recovers Consciousness—The Funeral Services Are Held Monday.

Mrs. Assenith Grubb, eighty-two years old, widow of Sylvester Grubb, who died about two years ago, succumbed to paralysis at her home at Espyville, Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Mrs. Grubb, who lives alone was taken Thursday, and was found unconscious on the floor of her home some hours later by a six-year old neighbor's daughter. Physicians were immediately summoned, but the old lady was beyond all human aid. She died without regaining consciousness.

For nearly [illegible] years Mrs. Grubb had been blind, but in spite of her affliction she managed her own household work. A small boy, a neighbor's son, [illegible] her home [illegible] and [illegible] do her chores.

The deceased had lived at Espyville for the past [illegible] years, her husband having conducted a general store for many years. No immediate relatives survive.

The funeral service was conducted at the [illegible] Espyville, Monday at [illegible] 2 o'clock. Burial was made [illegible] cemetery at [illegible].

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A COUNTY CONVENTION

Democrats Held a Meeting at the Court-House.

At an executive session of the Marion county Democratic central committee held in the grand-jury room of the court-house Saturday afternoon, it was decided to hold the county convention Saturday afternoon May 2 to nominate candidates for county offices, delegates to the state convention to be held the second week in May at Columbus will be chosen.

The temporary organization for the county convention will be composed of [illegible] C. H. Norris, chairman, Morton [illegible], secretary, and Thomas [illegible] of Caledonia, [illegible]. A resolution was [illegible] E. Guthery, secretary of the Eighteenth district Democratic congressional committee, to [illegible] congressional convention [illegible].

THE FIFTH RESPITE IS GRANTED MONDAY

To John McPherson Under Sentence for Murder

K[illegible], March 2.—Governor [illegible] Sunday March 22 [illegible] and Deputy Sheriff [illegible] of July 14, 1906.

SONS OF VETERANS INSTALL OFFICERS

An Important Meeting Held Monday Evening.

The Sons of Veterans met, Monday night, and installed officers for the ensuing year. D. O. Weeks, past commander, acted as installing officer.

The officers installed are: C. W. Haberman, commander; L. B. McNeal, senior vice commander; D. W. Gallagher, junior vice commander; David Haberman and C. L. Austin, councillors.

The commander appointed his staff as follows: Leslie Martin, secretary; Elmer Schoenlaub, treasurer; Rev. L. C. Reed, chaplain; P. Haberman, commander of the guard; David Haberman, sergeant of the guard; D. Schoenlaub, principal musician; Charles McNeal, color sergeant; T. E. Munnell, corporal of the guard.

TERMS OF MEMBERS WILL EXPIRE SOON

Numerous Republicans Are After a Position.

The terms of A. A. Gottschall, Democrat, and W. G. Lucas, Republican, as members of the deputy state board of supervisors of elections will expire in May. Already the Democratic executive committee has endorsed the reappointment of Mr. Gottschall, the latter having requested the committee's recommendation two months ago.

As yet, the Republican executive committee has taken no action with regard to the successor of Mr. Lucas. A number of Republicans are after the job, which pays $100 a year.

UNCLAIMED MAIL.

The following mail remains unclaimed in the local postoffice:

Women—Mrs. B. F. Andrews, Miss [illegible] Baker, Mrs. Elsie Bird, Mrs. E. Ballou, Mrs. G. W. Craft, Mrs. Rebecca Cain, Miss Minnie Dyer, Miss S. M. Douglas, Effie Greer, Mrs. Josephene Gould, Mrs. H. Nelson care of Mrs. M. Garfield, Mrs. Maud Gwinn, Miss Norman Heron, Mrs. C. A. Hanna, Mrs. Lewis [illegible], Mrs. Cora McMahan, Mrs. Maggie Nobles, Mrs. P. H. Neal, Mrs. Greta Putnam, Mrs. John Rose, Miss Emma Sayeter, Miss [illegible] B. Wilson.

Men—Edward Anders, [illegible], Roland C. E. Cramer, Dr. W. [illegible], [illegible] Walter Eckfeld, [illegible] F. Hawk, Harry O. Rev, Albert B. Johnson, [illegible] Louise, F. W. Leer, Tom [illegible] M. Fulden, Oscar Metzger, [illegible], E. G. Rossimer, [illegible] Ro[illegible], James W. S[illegible], H. W. Stone, R. H. Siddall, [illegible] Thomas Nelson, W[illegible] J. E. Weber.

[illegible] Donohue & Taylor Lora [illegible], F. A. company.

[illegible] Meier, Harmis [illegible], John Tersansk[illegible].

M. B. Dickerson, P. M.

Some High Water.

[illegible] of Saturday and Sunday [illegible] its effects on the interurban [illegible] Monday afternoon, when [illegible] close to the [illegible] tracks at Prospect and [illegible] the system out of business [illegible] Cars were running [illegible] between Columbus and [illegible] and a car left Marion every hour for Newman's.

THE ANTHONY LAUNDRY

A Postal Will.... Bring Our Wagon

Arguments are Numerous IN FAVOR OF BUYING ALL FEEDS OF OUR ELEVATOR.

JUST PHONE NO. 22 YOUR NEXT ORDER.

THE OHIO MILLING AND ELEVATOR COMPANY

FIRE DESTROYS A STORAGE BUILDING

West End Department Is Called to the Scene.

Blaze Is of Unknown Origin and Starts in Lower Part of the Building—Fire Fighters Are Unable To Reach Structure with Hose.

Fire destroyed the large barn at the home of V. H. Messenger on Latourette street Friday night about 10:30 o'clock.

The West End fire department was called, but the barn being outside of the corporation could not be reached with a line of hose from the nearest water plug. The blaze started in the lower part of the barn, the origin being unknown. The structure was only used for storage purposes. A new hay baler, a buggy, a wagon and a number of small tools were destroyed.

The barn used for the horses was but ten feet from the storage barn and caught fire a number of times.

The fire department remained on the scene and by the use of chemicals saved this barn and several other small buildings.

The loss will reach about $1,500 with insurance to the amount of $1,000.

THE DOWSON HOME SCENE OF AFFAIR

Pleasant Celebration of a Birthday Anniversary.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dowson, nine miles north of LaRue was the scene of a pleasant gathering of friends and relatives, Saturday night, in honor of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the host's birthday.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. William Brinsley, of Upper Sandusky, Mr. and Mrs. John Brunner and son, Emory, of S[illegible]; Mrs. Benjamin Cordrey and daughters, of M[illegible]; Mr. James Wood, of north Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. John Wood, of Caledonia, Mr. and Mrs. Asa McIntyre of LaRue, Mr. and Mrs. William Wood, Mr. and Mrs. James McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Peter O[illegible], and daughter O[illegible], Mrs. Sarah C[illegible] and Frank Dowson, Jr.

JOSEPH D. RILEY DIES SATURDAY

Death Is the Result of a Brief Illness.

Joseph D. Riley, forty-three years old, a widower, died of pneumonia, Saturday morning at 7 o'clock at his home at the corner of Bartram street and the Garden City pike. He had been sick several weeks.

The deceased came to Marion from [illegible] about a year ago, and was employed at the plant of the Marion Steam Shovel company. His sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Riley, lived [illegible].

A Host of Wedding Gifts for Brides.

FOR YEARS this store has been recognized as the "Wedding Gift Store." Nowhere else will you find such an immense variety of those things which a bride really desires and appreciates.

Hundreds of rich and inexpensive gifts, in Decorated China, Cut Glass, Sterling Silver, Art Pottery, Electroliers, etc.

G. W. BOWERS

OPTICIAN. JEWELER.

Step Ladders

Good, strong, durable kind—six different sizes.

Good strong step ladders, 3 feet high	.35c
" " " " 4 " "	.50c
" " " " 5 " "	.65c
" " " " 6 " "	.75c
" " " " 7 " "	.90c
" " " " 8 " "	$1.00
Steel garden spades, strapped handle	.50c
Steel garden spades, long handles, (strapped)	.50c
Ditchers' spades	95c
Long handle steel shovel	50c
Poultry netting from 12 in. to 72 in. high, all the very best makes, per yard	2c up
Best floor oil cloth, per yard	25c
Best grade linoleum, per square yard	.50c

The Ark.

Corner Main and Church Sts.

The Sydney, Australia, Morning Herald says: "Asiatic exclusion is a life and death matter for a small [illegible] within jumping off distance of the teeming Orient."

REPUBLICANS NAME TICKET

Andrew L. Harris Unanimously Nominated.

TREADWAY FOR THE SECOND PLACE

But He Has Some Opposition in Landing.

Carmi Thompson for Secretary of State—Fullington of Marysville Is the Selection for Auditor of State—U. G. Denman, of Lucas, the Nominee for Attorney General. Other Places on the Ticket.

THE TICKET.

For Governor, Andrew L. Harris, of Preble.
For Lieutenant Governor, Francis W. Treadway, of Cuyahoga.
For Secretary of State, Carmi A. Thompson, of Lawrence.
For Auditor of State, Edward M. Fullington, of Union.
For Treasurer of State, Charles C. Green, of Franklin.
For Attorney General, U. G. Denman, of Lucas.
For Board of Public Works, B. W. Baldwin, of Ashtabula, and William Kirtley, Jr., of Defiance.
For Dairy and Food Commissioner, Rennick W. Dunlap, of Pickaway.
For School Commissioner, J. W. Zeller, of Hancock.
For Judge Supreme Court, James L. Price, of Allen, and John A. Shauck, of Montgomery.
For Clerk Supreme Court, John S. McNutt, of Columbiana.

Convention Hall, Columbus, O., March 4.—Although not more than half the delegates to the Republican state convention were in the hall at 10 a. m., the hour fixed for opening, Chairman Garfield promptly rapped for order on the dot of 10 and was applauded for it.

Garfield allowed reasonable time for the convention to settle down, during which time the band played.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Lloyd Cassell Douglass, of Columbus.

Senator Frank Patterson reported for the credential committee. All counties were fully represented. The only contests were in Rose and Pike counties, where the vote was split, each contestant given half a vote each. Report approved.

A. R. Johnson, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported Attorney General Wade H. Ellis for permanent chairman and Malcolm Jennings of Lancaster for secretary.

Ellis was received with applause. He acknowledged the honor in a brief speech.

Order of Nominations.

Harry M. Daugherty reported for the committee on rules and order of business, fixing the order of nominations as follows.

Four delegates-at-large, four alternates-at-large; two presidential electors-at-large; governor, lieutenant governor; secretary of state, auditor of state; treasurer of state, attorney general; two members state board public works, dairy and food commissioner, school commissioner, two judges supreme court, clerk of supreme court.

Daugherty received an ovation.

The convention rules prohibited the enforcement of a unit rule as to county delegations.

The platform was read from the stage by Congressman Theodore Burton, as chairman of the resolutions committee. Prolonged applause and cheering signaled the appearance of Burton with the platform.

Taft Endorsement Cheered.

The convention cheered lustily the plank of the platform endorsing Taft's presidential candidacy.

The platform was adopted by a unanimous vote.

Burton got another ovation as he left the stand and the convention kept yelling "Burton" until he was compelled to rise again and acknowledge the compliment.

Nominations were reached at 10:45 when Congressman Nicholas Longworth took the stage amid applause to present the names of the four delegates-at-large to Chicago. He opened by saying Attorney General Ellis was right when he said this is a Taft convention. Ohio is again to become the mother of a president, Nick said. Here he was compelled to resort to his manuscript, and the convention good naturedly laughed.

Delegates-at-Large.

Longworth presented the names of Governor Andrew L. Harris, ex-Governor M[illegible] T. Herrick, Hon. A. I. Vorys and [illegible] Charles P. Taft. He referred to Vorys as the man of the hour.

Hon. W. S. Kerr of Mansfield presented for alternate delegates-at-large the names of Oliver I. G[illegible], of Montgomery county; Aaron M. Orr, of M[illegible]; George E. Brookfield of B[illegible] county, and Alex M. Martin of Cuyahoga.

Harry Daugherty called attention after the alternates had been named to the fact that no vote had been cast for the four delegates.

The rules were suspended and the big four elected.

The alternates were chosen unanimously.

Presidential Electors.

Charles S. Cottrell, colored, of Toledo, presented E. M. Huggins, of Columbus and Joseph T. Carew, of Cincinnati for presidential electors at large. They were chosen unanimously.

Judge Elam Fisher of Preble county presented to the convention the name of his lifelong neighbor, Andrew L. Harris, for the nomination for governor. Henry C. Taylor, Columbus, seconded Harris; who was nominated by acclamation amid applause.

The Harris nominating speeches were too long for the convention, and it interrupted Fisher and Taylor, repeatedly, Taylor finally being compelled to quit before he had finished his speech.

Harris' Nomination Unanimous.

Albert Douglas moved a unanimous nomination, barely beating George B. Cox to it. The motion went with a whoop.

Congressman Albert Douglas, Charles Bieser, of Dayton, and Walter Brown of Toledo, were named by Chairman Ellis, a committee to escort Harris to the convention.

Nominations for lieutenant governor being called for, Paul Howland, of Cleveland, took the stage to present the name of Francis W. Treadway, of Cleveland. Before Howland had finished the committee arrived with Governor Harris and the convention rose to its feet in cheers. Howland yielded the stage and Harris delivered his speech of acceptance.

Treadway Named.

Howland resumed the stage after Harris finished, to speak for Treadway. He said northern Ohio joined in the nomination of "that grand old man from southern Ohio for governor, and asked southern Ohio to join in nominating that grand young man of northern Ohio for lieutenant. He said friends of Treadway did not demand but implored his nomination. There was an uproar among Treadway delegates.

W. C. Collins, of Cambridge, presented the name of Speaker Sherman T. Eagleson.

Congressman Albert Douglass presented Judge Samuel H. Bright of Hocking county.

The name of Senator Samuel H. West of Logan county was offered by W. B. Rumsey, of Bellefontaine.

W. S. Anderson of Youngstown named B. F. Wirt of Mahoning county.

Nominations Closed.

This closed the nominations for lieutenant governor and the convention proceeded to ballot.

First ballot: Treadway, 248; Eagleson, 211½; Bright, 82; West, 127½; Wirt, 117. 408 necessary to choice.

The big county bosses split their forces and played safe on the first ballot. Cox gave Eagleson, forty, Treadway, six, West, five; Wirt, twenty-five, and Bright, who is practically unknown to the boss, twenty.

Brown split the Lucas vote evenly among four candidates. Bieser of Montgomery favored Eagleson with eighteen and Treadway with ten.

Second ballot: Treadway, 319; Eagleson, 235; Bright, 45; West, 95; Wirt, 121. No choice.

Treadway Nominated.

Third ballot: Treadway, 491½; Eagleson, 252½; Bright, 23; West, 16; Wirt, 37. Treadway nominated.

The nomination of Treadway was a Burton-Taft victory. Cox was caught napping. He lost sixty-five votes for Eagleson and was evidently playing for another bride. Brown split his delegation evenly between Treadway and Eagleson. [illegible] of Columbus gave Treadway twenty and Eagleson twelve, but Bieser, Dayton leader, climbed aboard the Burton band wagon, solidly for Treadway.

Walter Brown said: "The nomination of Treadway will have no effect on the candidacy of Denman, of Lucas, for attorney general."

Thompson Is Renominated.

Secretary of State Carmi A. Thompson was renominated by acclamation.

[illegible] for [illegible] Crafts [illegible] [illegible] started a hard [illegible] Treadway's success.

[illegible] of state nominations being [illegible] Jesse I. Cameron, of Union [illegible] the name of Ed[illegible] M. Fullington of Union. [illegible] Seth W. Brown, of [illegible] S. A. Stilwell, of W[illegible].

Brown [illegible] Stilwell and [illegible] necessary [illegible] to investigate the office.

GOVERNOR ANDREW L. HARRIS.

Fullington was nominated on the first ballot.

Before the ballot for auditor of state was completed Stillwell's name was withdrawn and Fullington's nomination was made unanimous.

A telegram from W. H. Taft thanking the convention and the Republicans of Ohio, started a storm of applause.

Ovation Given Grosvenor.

General Charles H. Grosvenor was tendered a personal ovation when he took the stage to nominate E. C. Woodworth, of Athens county, for treasurer of state. The name of Charles C. Green, the present cashier of the state treasury, was presented by Randolph W. Walton of Governor Harris' office.

Congressman J. Warren Keifer presented J. C. Rosser of Shelby county; State Master F. A. Derthick, of the Grange, named W. H. Crafts, of Portage county, and Melville M. Gillette, of Licking county, was proposed by Charles W. Montgomery, of Newark.

Charles Z. Volkmor of Fostoria presented Charles Ash of Seneca county.

No nomination for treasurer on first ballot.

No Nomination.

First ballot: Green, 226; Rosser, 146; Gillette, 108; Crafts, 115; Woodworth, 56; Ash, 82. No nomination.

Second ballot: Green, 367; Rosser, 184; Crafts, 77; Gillette, 92; Woodworth, 46; Ash, 18. No nomination. Ash withdrew.

After the third roll call opened the name of Woodworth was withdrawn.

Cuyahoga headed a break to Rosser with fifty-one votes, but Cox gave Green his full ninety-six and Franklin's thirty-five was steady for Green. There were yells of "Steal the state" and wild cheering on both sides. Lucas broke even, twelve for each.

Green Is Named.

Green was nominated on the third ballot.

Third ballot: Green, 455; Rosser, 335; Crafts, 17; Gillette, 21.

Green declared nominated.

George B. Cox was [illegible] in his attempt to nominate Eagleson, but he landed Charles Green who, with Treasurer McKinnon, has placed $500,000 of state funds in Cox's bank. The line of deputy succession stands in the offices of treasurer and auditor.

When nominations for attorney general were reached, Congressman Grant E. Mouser presented Smith W. Bennett, of Crawford county. John W. Dowd, of Toledo, presented U. G. Denman, of Lucas county, for whom Brown has bent every effort.

Judge C. C. Bow, of Canton, named Charles C. Upham, of Stark county.

The name of Warren Thomas was not presented to the convention.

Small counties [illegible] Denman's nomination on the first ballot.

First ballot: Denman, [illegible]; Bennett, 24[illegible]; Upham, [illegible]. No nomination.

Denman Is Named.

On the second ballot the convention fell over [illegible] Brown's band wagon for Denman. [illegible] Cox gave [illegible] [illegible] Brown [illegible] was rewarded [illegible] Woodworth.

Second ballot: [illegible] 152 [illegible]

Denman declared [illegible]

For [illegible]

[illegible]

B. W. [illegible]

[illegible]

M. C. [illegible] K[illegible]ley were nominated.

Dunlap Renominated.

Rennick W. Dunlap of Pickaway county, was renominated for state dairy and food commissioner by acclamation.

For school commissioner there were presented the names of J. W. Zeller, for thirty years superintendent of the Findlay schools, George H. Snyder, of Tiffin, present deputy, J. M. Carr, of Akron, and Representative S. D. Shankland, of Lake county.

Congressman Cole presented Zeller, and was loudly applauded. Ex-Speaker Reynolds presented the name of Shankland. Professor Pearson of Columbus was not present.

The ballot for school commissioner stood: Zeller, 425; Shankland, 158; Carr 99; Snyder, 133. Zeller nominated.

Kennedy Bolts Shauck.

Grafton Kennedy, a member of the Dayton delegation, bolted Shauck, who is a Dayton man, took the stand and nominated Samuel A. Wildman of Huron county for supreme judge. In his speech Kennedy said:

"Nominate Wildman and you will name a man who is under no obligations to the trusts, and who will be a just and fearless judge."

Kennedy's speech was the sensation of the convention. Labor men and attorneys who have been fighting Shauck's nomination started the demonstration.

S. S. Wheeler, of Lima, named Judge James H. Price, of Allen county, who has served one term. Congressman Edward Taylor, of Columbus, named Judge Shauck, of Dayton, who is a candidate for a third term.

On the roll call Hamilton, Franklin and Lucas counties cast their solid votes for Price and Shauck. Cuyahoga county gave Shauck, fifty-seven; Price, fifty-six; Wildman, thirteen. Montgomery county gave Price, thirty-three; Shauck, twenty-eight, and Wildman, five.

Shauck and Price were nominated on the first ballot.

The ballot for two supreme court judges stood: Price, 793; Shauck, 767; Wildman, 270.

Thomas J. Edwards, of Allen county; J. C. Obermeyre, of Hamilton county, present incumbent, and John S. McNutt, of Columbiana county, were presented for clerk of the supreme court.

McNutt was nominated on the second ballot.

HYPNOTIST HAS RUSH OF PATIENTS

Agrees To Cure Nervous Disorders Free of Charge.

New York, March 4.—After offering to treat sufferers from nervous diseases free of charge at the parish-house of Calvary Protestant Episcopal church by her hypnotic method, Mrs. [illegible] Higgins has been fairly swamped by applicants for relief.

In four hours yesterday at least 100 persons called on [illegible] [illegible] off at the moment fixed for consultation. Among the applicants have been scores suffering from chronic ailments, and [illegible] men [illegible] been keen when told Mrs. Higgins only attempts to [illegible] of "nerves."

JEWELRY WORTH $1,800 IS TAKEN

Jewelry Store at Xenia Is Robbed at Noon Today.

Xenia, O., March 5.—The jewelry [illegible] George Charters was broken [illegible] today and [illegible] diamonds, watches [illegible] to be worth [illegible] $1,800. The burglars [illegible] owner of the store [illegible] when they [illegible] rear of the store. The [illegible] was found by Charters [illegible] his store after [illegible]

Italian Is Hanged.

[illegible], Pa., March 5.—[illegible] Italian who [illegible] Sandimar [illegible] was hanged [illegible]

A DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Platform Adopted by Republican Convention.

PROTECTION TO BOTH CAPITAL AND LABOR

New Employers' Liability Law Enactment.

Improvement of Ohio Waterways—A Revision of the Tariff by Special Session of Congress — Sound Financial System—Reference to Ohio's Representation in the Senate—Endorsement of Taft.

Columbus, March 4.—The Ohio Republicans assembled in state convention here adopted the following declaration of principles:

The convention today adopted the following declaration of principles:

The Republicans of Ohio proclaim this platform of principles for the campaign of 1908.

In the nation we stand for those ideals of government which mean justice, equality and fair dealing among men;

A brave and impartial enforcement of the law.

Commercial and industrial liberty;

Individualism as against Socialism;

Competition as against monopoly;

Government regulation as against government ownership;

The promotion of the best interests of labor and capital and the unflinching protection of both;

Compensation for injured employes of the government;

The reenactment in constitutional form of the employers' liability act;

A limitation in the exercise of the power of injunction, in order to prevent its abuse;

A greater merchant marine and an adequate navy;

Generous provision for the old soldiers, the vanishing heroes of the republic;

Liberal appropriations for the improvement of waterways and harbors, including the Ohio river and the Great Lakes, in accordance with a general plan which shall be comprehensive and just to all portions of the country;

The organization of all existing national public health agencies into a single national health department;

A revision of the tariff by a special session of the next congress, insuring the maintenance of the true principle of protection, by imposing such customs duties as will equal the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, together with a reasonable profit to the end that, without excessive duties, American manufacturers, farmers, producers and wage-earners may have adequate protection;

A sound financial system in harmony with the achievements of the Republican party, and such modifications of the currency laws as will provide for the demands of commerce, satisfy the needs of all portions of the country and have at all times the quality of undoubted security;

The civil and political rights of the American negro in every state, believing, as we do, that his marvelous progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation, and that those legislative enactments that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reason of color alone are unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land; we favor the reduction of representation in congress and the electoral college in all the states of this Union where white and colored citizens are disfranchised, to the end that the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States may be enforced according to its letter and spirit;

The speedy completion of the Panama canal, the development step by step of popular government in the Philippines, and the continued expansion of American commerce and trade in the interest of peace and progress among the nations of the earth;

These are the policies of the Republican party as exemplified in the administration of Theodore Roosevelt. We indorse his splendid administration and declare that neither halt nor retreat shall be sounded in the march toward better government. We specifically approve the enactment of the railroad rate law, the strengthening of the supervisory powers of the interstate commerce commission, the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies and violators, both in the public service and in the commercial world, together with the enforcement of all wholesome measures which have made safer the guaranties of life, liberty and property. We congratulate the American people that their recent safe passage through a financial disturbance indicates the sound basis upon which our commercial, industrial and agricultural interests are founded, and the Republican party hails with confidence the signs now appearing of a complete restoration of business prosperity in all lines of trade, commerce and manufacturing;

In the state, we stand for honesty and economy in public office;

The extension of the merit system;

Competitive bidding for supplies for state institutions;

An effective and compulsory primary election law;

An efficient supervision and inspection of banks and trust companies;

The abolishment of child labor;

The protection of employes in shops, mines, factories, and upon the railroads;

Legislation relating to the liquor traffic in accord with the policy of high taxation for the saloons and local option for the people;

The control of public service corporations and the regulation of their rates;

The improvement of public roads and highways;

The restoration of the canals to a condition of genuine usefulness;

The repeal of the act authorizing political parties to approve or disapprove constitutional amendments as a part of their tickets;

A modification of constitutional limitations, so to secure greater equality in the burdens of taxation and a method devised to obtain a just return from the owners of franchises, stocks, bonds and other intangible property;

An assumption by the people direct of such participation in the exercise of the law making power as will protect them, both in the state and in the municipalities or other political subdivisions, from any contractual grant affecting their interests in the streets, highways or other public property, without their consent;

These things to be done in Ohio by a continuance of that Republican rule which has brought about the present splendid financial condition of the state, reduced by more than half the taxes for state purposes upon the homes and farms of the people, established an effective salary law for all state and county officers, enacted and enforced with vigor and fearlessness the statutes against trusts and combinations, instituted state depositories for public funds, provided for uniform accounting and the supervision of public offices, and contributed by wise laws and their honest enforcement to the prosperity and happiness of the state.

These are the policies of the Republican party as exemplified in the administration of Governor Andrew L. Harris. We endorse the Republican administration of state affairs and we congratulate the people of Ohio that our representation in the senate and house of representatives of the United States maintains the state's high rank in the national legislature.

Once more Ohio presents to the nation a candidate for the presidency. In this convention, chosen upon a call for a primary election, providing for a specific choice for president of the United States, we send greetings to Republicans everywhere, and announce with pride and devotion that every delegate here assembled is instructed for William H. Taft. He is the man equipped for the day and its duties. His conspicuous part in the achievements of a greater America, his broad knowledge and experience in law and government, his genius for world peace and advancement, his rare tact and sturdy courage, and, more than all else, his steadfast devotion to the enduring policies of Republicanism make Ohio's candidate the ideal leader for 1908. We pledge him our earnest and loyal support and instruct our delegates to the national convention this day chosen to vote for William H. Taft until he is nominated.

Upon this platform we go before the people, appealing for their support in the name of the great things done and the greater things to do.

VAN WERT MAN HELD FOR MURDER

Mark Brown Suspected of Poisoning His Wife.

Van Wert, O., March 5.—Mrs. Mark Brown is dead at her home here, presumably of strychnine poisoning, and her husband is under arrest on the charge of administering the drug. The dead woman was about to become a mother.

Three days ago Mrs. Brown was attacked by the grip. Her husband was working in Lima, and she sent for him to come home and help look after their two little children.

Yesterday evening Mrs. Brown's sister Mrs. F. J. Reilly, went to call on the sick woman. An hour after Mrs. Reilly went home she learned her sister was dead.

Brown was arrested some time ago for non-support. Recently he had been working in Lima, but, it is said, he had not been providing for his family.

Takes Carbolic Acid.

Bowling Green, O., March 5.—Guy Forney, twenty-five, a labor employed in a rock-crushing gang, bought a dime's worth of carbolic acid here last night, returned to his boarding place in the country and drank it. He died in a short time. It is said he was unbalanced.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Our 51 years' record of cures must prove that the Bitters is the best medicine to cure Poor Appetite, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Colds, Grippe, & Female Ills. Try a bottle.

THE ADDRESS OF GARFIELD

A Review of the History of the Party

BOTH IN NATION AND THE STATE

The Present Issues Are Vital, He Says.

Tells Ohio Republicans of Governor Harris' Qualifications for the Highest Office in the Gift of the State and That Country Should Congratulate Itself on Possession of Executive Like Roosevelt.

Columbus, O., March 3.—The following is the address in full delivered by Hon. James R. Garfield, temporary chairman of the Republican state convention:

Fellow Republicans—

We are again assembled in convention to render account of our stewardship of public affairs; to declare our policies and to nominate candidates who will command the confidence and support of the people.

The Republican party has been in control of state affairs for 16 years. That period has been one of industrial prosperity and political progress. Our financial credit was never higher than now; our state debt has been paid in full; and at the end of the last fiscal year we had a balance of more than four millions of dollars to the credit of our general revenue fund. Under the changed taxation laws, the state now levies a direct tax only for the support of the school and university funds. The state institutions have been managed with economy and honesty. Our common schools and universities maintain the highest educational standard.

Duty of the State.

We have recognized the principle of home rule in the administration of municipal affairs, and given to the people of the great cities the opportunity to work out their own peculiar problems under general laws. Steps have been taken toward the equalization of the burden of taxation; railroads and industrial corporations have been made to bear an increased and fair share of the burden.

We have recognized that is is the duty of the state in a broad way to look after the moral and social welfare of its citizens. Laws have been enacted to preserve the health and protect the lives of our people, particularly those who work under the harsh conditions of overcrowded cities or are engaged in railroading, mining, and other occupations which endanger life or limb. There has been sane, enforceable temperance legislation.

It is a source of gratification that through these many years of Republican administration our state officials have been men of ability and integrity, and it is with special pleasure that I congratulate the people upon the administration of Governor Harris. He was ending a term as lieutenant governor when I entered the state senate, but in the few days under his leadership I learned to appreciate those qualities of kindliness and earnestness, which have so endeared him to our people. Few men have entered that high office better qualified than he to perform its duties. His personal knowledge of the agricultural and industrial conditions in the state, and the needs of our state institutions has made it possible for him to wisely and successfully carry on and improve the work of the state.

Alive to the Future.

So much for things done. Our party has ever been keenly alive to the present and the future. We will point the way and lead to greater achievement. The improvement of our roads and highways; the further utilization of our canals; the examination and preservation of our sources of water supply, and the reforestation of those lands best suited for timber, are all questions which demand our earnest and careful attention. While we in Ohio have disposed of our public lands, yet we can have a part in the work of conserving the balance of the natural resources of our country. A new agricultural era is before us. Lands which have been deserted because of more favorable conditions elsewhere can be made much more productive and again cultivated with profit to their owners. The increase of population in our cities is an increase of a consuming population; those millions of mouths should be fed by the produce of our own lands, and by intensive methods of agriculture our farms should yield an ample surplus for other markets.

Industrially, there is need and chance for improvement. Our banking and taxation laws, our laws for the regulation and supervision of corporations, for the prevention of monopolies, and for the improvement of labor conditions, all should be put in harmony with the best legislation of our country.

The National Campaign.

This year we engage in a national campaign. Eighty millions of people

... [illegible] determine which of the ... parties shall for the next four ... their destinies. The issues ... are of tremendous and ... importance.

For more than 40 years, excepting a few short intervals, the Republican party has been responsible for the policies of our nation. During that period we have changed from a people depending almost entirely upon agriculture, to a nation foremost in manufactures and diversified commercial interests; we have received millions of foreigners and are gradually but surely making them useful, law-abiding citizens; we have outgrown the simpler life of small communities to the complex political and social organization of the great cities; we have by the fertility of our inventive and business genius, opened the treasure house of our natural resources and bound our country together by permanent lines of transportation and communication; we have abandoned the isolation of our former position among our sister nations and assumed our share of the world's burdens; we have, with all the strength and courage of unspoiled youth, passed through in half a century these phases of political and industrial change, and overtaken the older nations which had many years the start.

Faces Problems Boldly.

The Republican party has boldly faced each successive problem and stood for policies and measures which have made progress possible. The party spirit has never faltered. As our leaders won their battles, those who took their places have faced the enemy and carried on the work—not forgetting the deeds and experience of the past—but recognizing that new problems can be solved and new dangers overcome by showing the same spirit of aggressive patriotic action that filled the minds and hearts of the men who created our party and won its first great victory—the civil war.

Mark the record of the Republican party in dealing with the world problems of our generation.

The Spanish war made us a world power—and the obligations we then assumed are being well fulfilled. Cuba was pacified and given to her people. It was necessary to repeat the operation, and despite the prophecies of those who doubt our sincerity, we will give the Cubans another chance to work out in their own way the difficult task of self-government. Our sister republics of South and Central America have learned that the Monroe doctrine really protects them from unjust foreign attack, and affords the opportunity for their peaceful, friendly progress politically and commercially without danger of aggression by us. The republics of the two continents are bound together in voluntary association by ties of mutual benefit and protection, each guaranteed the fullest liberty of independent action.

Promises Fulfilled.

The people of Porto Rico have seen our promises fulfilled; they are enjoying all the material advantages of peace and plenty; their children are in schools; their lands are being improved; their political rights are guaranteed as those of the older territories.

The Panama Canal is an assured success—American skill, pluck and energy will finish it sooner than was expected.

The Pacific—our new center of international activity—the pathway to the Orient and the Philippines, will remain pacific because we shall fulfill our obligations and properly protect our insular territory.

The Philippine Islands presented questions new to our nation. We are trying the experiment of teaching nine millions of people how eventually to become independent and self-governing. We are helping them develop the resources of those islands for their own use and benefit; not for our exploitation. We are not imposing upon them our form of government, but are endeavoring to develop a form of government that is applicable to their conditions and in harmony with their ideas. We may well be proud of our record in this work. The islands have been pacified; order has been restored; from practically no schools nor scholars more than three hundred thousand children now attend schools; methods of transportation have been improved; taxes have been equitably levied, honestly collected and expended. The military power is subordinate to the civil and only such military force retained as is necessary to preserve order. The army is used in the Philippines exactly as it has been used in our western territories during times of Indian hostility. The legislative assembly guaranteed the Philippine Islands has met and as far as is consistent with conditions the affairs of the government, municipal and insular, are being administered by the native Filipinos.

At Peace With World.

With the great nations we are at peace. Our foreign affairs have been conducted with such fairness, honesty and good will as to command the respect and challenge the admiration of the world.

At home the Republican party has conducted the affairs of the Federal government wisely and well. We have passed another four years of ... prosperity. Despite a most serious financial crisis, which showed ... the need of radical change in ... laws, our national credit ... our revenues have ... than sufficient to meet the ... increasing demands upon the treasury; expenditures have been made with honesty and economy, the ... service was never more efficient than at present; public works ... magnitude, such as the Panama canal, the irrigation projects for the reclamation of many hundred thousand acres of arid land, the river and harbor improvements for the further development of our transportation facilities, the construction of public buildings throughout the country—all have been carried on under the charge of trained, skilled men without waste, without dishonesty.

Our navy is being increased in order to meet the needs of the future, and the army is being made an effective, well-prepared fighting organization. This is done for the purpose of insuring peace, not inviting war. Between nations, as between men, obedience to law, recognition of authority, can only be insured if there be ample power to prevent violation of law or attack upon authority. It is idle to suppose that there is no longer the possibility of armed conflict. We must be prepared should such an emergency arise. Ships, fortifications, guns, and, most of all trained men, can not be created in a day.

Deals With Great Problems.

The Republican party has dealt with industrial problems by the enactment of legislation such as the anti-trust law; the inter-state commerce law; the rebate and rate laws; the law creating The Bureau of Corporations; the laws affecting labor, such as the eight-hour and the employers' liability; the meat-inspection and pure-food laws.

Our record will be subjected to the most searching scrutiny and criticism. In the coming campaign the Republican party will be held to account not merely for its conduct of the ordinary affairs of the government, but especially for the great policies have been the regulation and have been carried forward during the present administration. These policies have been, the regulation and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce; publicity in the affairs of such corporations; the doing away with rebates and other transportation discriminations to favored shippers; the enforcement of the laws against trusts, monopoly, restraint of trade and unfair competition; the recognition that, in conflicts between labor and capital, the happiness, health, and lives of men and women are more important that the mere accumulation of wealth; the protection of the public domain by stopping the unlawful use or acquisition of public land, and the creation of national forests; the preservation and coservation of our natural resources of land, water, fuel and timber, to the end that these resources shall not be monopolized by special interests enjoying special privileges, but shall be held and used for the benefit of all the people; the awakening of a public opinion, which now demands that common honesty shall be the rule in business as in private life; and, finally, the fair, prompt and vigorous enforcement of law against all offenders, regardless of political, social, or business position.

Policies Carried Out.

These great industrial policies have been inaugurated and carried out under the leadership of President Roosevelt. It is indeed fortunate that we have had such a president during these critical years. His personal association with all sorts and conditions of men, his intimate knowledge of the history and condition of all parts of our country, his political training, his grasp of the fundamental principles of government, his recognition of the obligations of citizens in private, commercial and public life, his fairness, vigor and courage, his optimistic belief in the destiny of our people, and his keen insight into the needs and possibilities of the future; all these combined have made him the great and successful leader of a great and successful party. These qualities of heart and mind made him appreciate that the commercial spirit of our country was in certain respects leading it far astray, that in the race for greater wealth and greater industrial power men were losing sight of the real underlying purposes of life; that unregulated, unrestricted corporate wealth and power threatened the destruction of a Republican form of government; and that the only ultimate safety for those who owned and controlled great properties, as well as those (the larger number) who own and control but little, could only be assured if obedience to law, regulation and restriction of corporate power and the subordination of special privilege to the public good were recognized and enforced.

Opinions Differ.

In this campaign the all absorbing issue is, shall these policies be approved and continued. Among our opponents there are the two extremes; those who say we have gone too far, and those who say we have not gone far enough. The former attribute the financial crisis through which we have passed and its resulting business depression to the president's policies, and they appeal to the personal interest of those who have felt the loss of money and property, as well as those who are temporarily unemployed; we ask them to specify where the government has taken unfair, unwise or extreme action which can justly be held as the cause for the panic, and we have yet to hear their answer. They object to the exposure and decry those who have made the exposure. They are unwilling to admit that trouble came because of the wrong and the evil that was exposed.

Transportation companies and favored shippers have been found guilty of granting and receiving rebates and discriminations. Officers of corporations engaged in interstate commerce have misused the powers and funds of the corporations; have by means of stock jobbing and stock watering transactions, imposed upon the public as well as upon the stockholders, for whom they are in fact trustees. The public has been defrauded out of its property and rights upon the public domain. Such facts have been exposed and the offenders brought to the bar of justice. It is certainly true that public confidence has been shaken by reason of these disclosures and, necessarily legitimate business has suffered to some extent, but such loss and suffering was necessary in order to root out the evils that were sapping our industrial life. Fortunate indeed are we that the exposure came when it did. It was well that the country was awakened to the imminent danger in which we stood. Exposure of wrongs has cleared the air and legitimate business is today stronger and better than ever before. The great majority of our laboring and business men are honest and the interests they represent are fairly conducted, but that does not excuse us for failing to expose and punish the wrongdoer wherever found; he can not be shielded nor pardoned for fear of injuring his innocent associates.

Would Destroy Corporations.

On the other hand, as to those who say we have not gone far enough; the man who would destroy corporations because some of their managers have misused their powers, who would prohibit labor unions because of the evil deeds of some of their leaders, who would confiscate property because it is unequally distributed, who would have the government own and operate all public utilities because some have been ill or corruptly managed, is as wrong in his judgment of present conditions as are those who cry that we have gone too far.

The Republican party stands with the president, opposed to both these extremists. We have chosen the middle ground of sane, practical, constructive legislation. Measures hitherto adopted, these proposed for carrying out our policies, while remedying the evils, likewise have for their purpose the protection of the man or corporation who has acquired weaith legitimately and is using it beneficially; and the preservation of conditions under which all classes of men will have equal opportunity for the development of their individual capacities to the highest degree.

Confidence In Record.

Upon this record of things done we may with confidence make our pledges for future action.

The banking and currency system should be made to meet the ever-growing needs of business, and provide an absolutely safe money when and where it is needed.

The tariff should be revised in accordance with the Republican policy of protection; schedules should be so adjusted as to give to our wage-workers, producers and manufacturers the benefit of the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. Under schedules so arranged, there need be no fear that any monopoly could take advantage thereof.

The anti-trust law should be so amended as to prohibit unfair and unreasonable combinations, coupling with such an amendment the further regulation and control of corporations engaged in interstate business, to the end that full publicity of their affairs would be obtained and any violation of law be readily stopped and punished.

The employers' liability law, providing for just, adequate and fixed compensation, and in conformity with the rule laid down by the supreme court, should be enacted.

The question of the conservation of natural resources is of absorbing interest. The problem involves the future welfare of all our people. To neglect it means that private interests, with special privileges, will obtain control without just compensation and without due regulation of the fuel, timber and water resources of the country. The first steps to prevent such a calamity have been taken. Conservation is definitely included in the general policies of the Republican party.

Welcome Campaign.

Thus we welcome the coming campaign. The record is made. We are ready to choose our leader, and again a son of Ohio is the destined man. Our people have made their selection —William H. Taft. He stands preeminent among the purest, wisest and strongest men of the nation. His experience at the bar, on the bench, in high executive office; his unusual capacity for administrative and executive work, his brilliant success in it; his long experience and thorough knowledge of the nation's affairs; his fariness, whole-souled honesty and courage—these qualities have won for him the admiration, the trust and the loyal support of our people. He is in hearty sympathy with the great policies of this administration, not only because he believes in them, but also because he has been one of the chief advisers in formulating them and one of the strongest aids in carrying them out. His life has been spent with men who work, whether with muscle or brain. He appreciates and is in sympathy with the movements that make for the betterment of the moral, social and industrial conditions of the people. Under his leadership, the Republican party, true to its traditions, inspired by the spirit of those who created it and gave their lives that the Union should live, awake to the needs of the present, definite and fearless in its pledges for the future, will, with united ranks, add still another to its long list of victories.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WADE ELLIS SPEAKS

When Taking Up the Gavel as Permanent Chairman.

Columbus, March 4.—In taking up the gavel as permanent chairman, Attorney General Wade H. Ellis said:

Every step of American progress from the close of the Civil war to the tragedy at Buffalo has left the footprint of an Ohio president. Every Republican chief magistrate from Abraham Lincoln to Theodore Roosevelt came from Ohio. The habit is fixed upon us and we can't break ourselves of it now. We gave to the nation Grant, the brave; Hayes, the gentle; Garfield, the brilliant; Harrison, the strong; McKinley, the loving and lovable; and now we propose another who is a composite picture of them all, and represents in his career and character the highest ideals of Republicanism from the birth of the party to the present day. We propose one who has the courage of Lincoln, the convictions of McKinley and the conscience of Roosevelt; one who comes not knocking at our doors, but is admitted to our hearts, the generous embodiment of American ideals and American destiny, William H. Taft.

Republicans are not only united on their own candidate, but so infectious is the fever of party harmony that they are even united on the Democratic candidate. However Democrats may be divided as to who their nominee shall be, all Republicans everywhere are for William J. Bryan. The only fear anywhere expressed among us is that something will happen to the fearless leader. If we could have a national primary to choose opposing candidates for president, and

Permanent Secretary of Convention.

the law required it to be held on the same day, the only thing that would cut down the votes for Taft would be the temptation of Republicans to disavow partisanship for one day and help to insure the nomination of Bryan.

The Republican party has always been a party of industry and achievement. When it works everybody else works. When the Democratic party works everybody else is idle. Their chief claim always is that if we put them in power we will have a more economical government. And I guess we would. Certainly a Democratic government ought to economize because all the people under it would have to.

Somebody may say we have a Republican panic now. Well, whatever it was, it's over. And when we contrast it with the four long years from 1893 to 1897, it looks like a plushed seat in a Pullman car compared with a stone-bruised tramp on the railroad ties. It wasn't a panic at all. It was just a little purging of the body politic. And now we all feel better. We have got some of the system out of our system. The business men of America are better off. Each business is safer if all business is honest. And the splendid structure of America's commercial supremacy rests upon a basis of honesty. It needs no police protection. The structure will stand; only the rotting timbers will be cut away.

Upon the commanding height of equal opportunity we have planted our flag, and we will never desert or retreat. We have chosen our leader, and when we adjourn today it will be to meet at Chicago on the 16th of June; and when we adjourn there it will be to meet as a united party on the 3rd of November; and then we will take a recess until one year from today. And then we will meet on Pennsylvania avenue to accompany William H. Taft to the White House. By his side will ride Theodore Roosevelt. And everywhere on a loftier and nobler plane will ride the hopes and aspirations of the American people.

GOVERNOR HARRIS ACCEPTS NOMINATION

Tendered Him by the Republicans of Buckeye State.

Columbus, March 4.—Governor Andrew Harris was given a tumultuous greeting when he arose to accept the nomination.

I sincerely thank you for the expression of confidence given me in this nomination for governor of our state. It is is a high distinction to receive such a nomination under any circumstances, but faith in which it has been tendered, I assure you that I am a candidate for governor only and not for United States senator or anything else.

What is wanted in Ohio this year is a complete Republican victory. At the last gubernatorial election things were mixed, and they have been unavoidably mixed somewhat since then. The appointees of Governor Pattison have held on and the legislature is "half and half." Neither factions nor fractions seem to add up politically. The time has come for the whole to be greater than any of its part in Ohio Republicanism.

We need more united action for Republican principles and less contention over new departures and personal preferences. Give us an old-fashioned Republican campaign this year and we will have an old-time Republican victory.

Since the formation of our party the history of this country is the history of the Republican party. In that period the good measures that the people have to have received it without solicitation on my own part and so unanimously on your part, at a time when it is an indorsement of previous efforts, is indeed an honor. In these times of agitation more attention seems to be given by the people than heretofore to the policies and actions of their public servants.

Coming from the people direct, as you do, I appreciate the more this expression of popular will. I can do no more than to ask that the future be judged by the past and to accept this nomination with the promise that, if elected, I will continue to do my duty to the best of my ability. Accepting this trust in the good received have come from the Republicans. The results of both the Civil and Spanish wars are to their credit. Lincoln and Grant were followed by Republican presidents who completed the work of reconstruction, and McKinley was followed by a Republican who "knows his business."

From the inauguration of Lincoln, almost a half century ago, until today, the Democrats have had partial control of the government during six years and complete control for only two years. They controlled both branches of the congress during the first half of Cleveland's second term, and that was in the period preceding the distressing conditions that existed when McKinley came into the presidency. The Dingley tariff then took the place of the Gorman-Wilson tariff, and the greatest era of prosperity in our history followed. The Republican party has given the country its triumphs in war, its prosperity in peace, and in times of financial or other difficulties it has had them to solve.

We are now entering upon a campaign which involves the control of the congress as well as of the national administration, of the Ohio legislature as well as of the state administration, of the judiciary throughout the districts as well as of the county and other offices. It is a time for every Republican to be on guard and for old-time Republican rallies with all pulling together. The indications are that our opponents will be commanded by that "Peerless Leader" from Nebraska and that we will be marshalled under the banner of Ohio's favorite son—that fearless, able and popular jurist, governor, general and war secretary—William Howard Taft.

And to that end Ohio Republicans will do their part and [illegible] will. Already a score or more of other states have indorsed Ohio's favorite son. To all the states of the Union, Ohio now sends greeting in no doubtful terms, as this convention has demonstrated that the home state of the Taft man is for him as strongly and as sincerely as it was 12 years ago for William McKinley.

A CLEAN SWEEP BY TAFT WING

Ten Changes in State Central Committee.

THE FORAKER MEN ARE ELIMINATED

Every Member on Committee for Taft.

The Followers of the Two Senators Are Wiped Off as Is Also Any Man Known To Have Favored Them. Walter Brown of Toledo Is Re-elected Chairman—The Personnel of the New Committee.

Columbus, O., March 4. — The Republicans of Ohio dealt a blow to the interests of Senators Foraker and Dick by wiping off the state central committee every man who was known to have any bias in their favor.

Of the 21 members of the new committee 11 were re-elected, and of the 10 changes made seven were Foraker men, and all the Foraker men on the committee. The other three who were not re-elected were all for Taft, and their retirement was caused by local conditions alone. Every member of the new committee is a Taft man.

The Foraker committeemen who went down to defeat were: A. J. Hess, Fourth; George G. King, Sixth; Orrin B. Gould, penitentiary warden, Tenth; Walter Black, Fifteenth; A. W. McDonald, Sixteenth; C. B. McCoy, the Foraker leader, Seventeenth; John S. McNutt, Eighteenth, who bolted Foraker at the last committee meeting, was also sacrificed, but he has had two terms. New Taft committeemen elected are: W. H. Miller, Sixth; Edwin Jones, Tenth; A. B. Osler, Fifteenth; Richard Gilson, Sixteenth; John White, the Hocking valley leader, Eleventh; A. C. Eynon, Eighteenth; George Hamilton, Seventeenth, and W. B. Morey, Fourth.

At a meeting of the committee, held after the adjournment of the committee, Walter F. Brown of Toledo was re-elected chairman, Fred Bader vice chairman and Malcolm Karshner of Columbus, secretary. The following are the members of the committee:

First district, Fred Bader, Hamilton; Second, P. W. Durr, Hamilton; Third, D. W. Allaman, Montgomery; Fourth, W. B. Morey, Auglaize; Fifth, W. H. Phipps, Paulding; Sixth, William H. Miller, Clinton; Seventh, R. H. McCloud, Madison; Eighth, W. R. Wilson, Champaign; Ninth, Walter Brown, Lucas; Tenth, Edwin Jones, Jackson; Eleventh, John F. White, Hocking; Twelfth, M. A. Karshner, Franklin; Thirteenth, Thomas J. Maxwell, Sandusky; Fourteenth, Arthur S. Garford, Lorain; Fifteenth, A. B. Osler, Muskingum; Sixteenth, Richard Gilson, Jefferson; Seventeenth, Geo. Hamilton, Licking; Eighteenth, A. C. Eynon, Stark; Nineteenth, W. S. Kent, Portage; Twentieth, Maurice Maschke, Cuyahoga; Twentyfirst, W. S. Fitzgerald, Cuyahoga.

STEAL $1,000,000 FROM THE CHURCHES

Three Frenchmen Are Convicted of the Crime.

Limoges, France, March 4.—Following yesterday's conviction of Antoine Thomas and the two antiquaries, Faure and Dufay, on charges of complicity in a series of church robberies believed to have amounted altogether to $1,000,000, the police are making every effort to wring statements from the prisoners concerning the manner in which their loot was disposed of. Some of it is believed to have reached England and America, where it will probably be hard to recover, but the greater portion is believed to be hidden or to have been sold in France.

BIG FOUR ROUTE
March Bulletin.

COLONIST RATES

One way to Arizona, Canadian Northwest, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington and Utah. Tickets sold March 1st to April 30, 1908. Colonist Tickets to Mexico on sale March 20 to April 30.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS

To California, Mexico and the Pacific Coast. Tickets on sale daily.

WINTER TOURIST RATES

To Cuba, Florida, Gulf Coast Points and all Inland Southern Winter Resorts, also Texas and California. Tickets on sale daily to April 30, 1908.

H. J. RHEIN, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati O.
G. O. P. 49 S

DO NOT BELIEVE CASTRO BLUFFING

Think That He Will Resist America with Force.

Caracas, Venezuela, March 4.—Even unofficial news from the United States that Venezuela is threatened with a display of force unless she submits to arbitration of American citizens' claims of unjust dispossession of their property in her country, has not yet extracted a word from President Castro.

Foreigners here think, from the president's stubborn character, that he is making more than a mere "bluff" with ultimate surrender in mind. The opinion is that he will actually resist if force is used against him. In the meantime, there is every prospect of decisions adverse to Americans in cases still pending in the Venezuelan courts.

NOMINATIONS ARE SENT TO THE SENATE

Men Named for Positions by the President.

Washington, March 4.—The president has sent to the senate the following nominations:

To be consuls general, Frank D. Hill, of Minnesota, at Barcelona, Benjamin H Ridgley, of Kentucky, at Mexico, Mexico; Edward E. Williams, of Ohio, at Tientsin, China.

To be member of the Mississippi river commission, Colonel William H. Bixby, corps of engineers.

OPINIONS OF EXPERT CAUSE A SENSATION

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton Writes an Article.

POLITICAL LEADERS WHO ARE INSANE

Discusses How the Leaders of Various Periods in the History of the World Cause the People To Suffer Through Their Insane Notions of Affairs of Government.

New York, March 4.—In an article over his signature, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton, one of the best known experts on insanity in the country, which has stirred New York as seldom before. It is not so much what he says as the veiled reflections politicians claim to discern therein, resting on political leaders of the present time. The article appears in today's issue of the North American Review in which, it is asserted, J. P. Morgan is financially interested. Hamilton's article is headed: "Psycopathic Rulers," and is declared to be the first of a series of five articles by insanity experts along this line.

"Every nation," declares Hamilton, "has suffered at times from the rule of a psycopathic ruler, and it is only with today's knowledge of the influence of psycopathic heritage, and the development of paranoid states in persons of defective organization that we are able to explain the place in literature of those dramatic and picturesque characters whose historical and delusional utterances and granlose assertions have led without question to their acceptance as leaders of mobs and even to their canonization."

Danger to the Country.

After a lengthy discussion of the problems arising in this connection, Dr. Hamilton says:

"The power invested in a president of the United States is so great that if there be not sanity, self control and self-respect, and a regard for the rights of every one, its immoderate and irrational use may be directed in a way which may be compared with the tyranny of any of the worst monarchs of other ages. The investiture therefore of power in an unstable person is likely to lead to an abuse of privilege and a quasi-delusional assumption of the right to regulate in an arbitrary way the affairs of a great nation with a total disregard of individual rights. In these days of mediocre or erratic rulers in all parts of the world it is at least comforting to look back into the annals of Japan, a nation whose early traditions are replete with the deeds of great and sane men."

A SEMI-ANNUAL SETTLEMENT MADE

Collections for Last Half of 1907 Falls Short

County Auditor Charles L. Allen, who has just made his semi-annual settlement with County Treasurer W. C. Wottring, states that the amount of money collected for the last half of 1907 falls a little short of the preceding six months.

The total amount collected during the last six months of 1907 was $282,995.58. Of this amount $12,292 goes to the state, and the remainder for county and local purposes.

The city's portion of the collection is $53,956.80. The paving assessments amount to $1,272.51, the sewers $2,873.13, the sidewalks $7,731.71 and the sidewalk repairs $7.36.

From the school levy, the schools will get $10,257 and $5,896.75 from the state.

Petition Rejected.

The application for a pardon for James Kane sentenced to the penitentiary for five years from this city was rejected by the pardon board Thursday.

MOUNT ORAB BANK ROBBED

Cracksmen Get $5,000 in Silver and Currency.

LEAVE A TRAIL OF SILVER BEHIND

It Leads from the Bank to the Woods.

Three Explosions Are Heard at an Early Hour This Morning by Guests at the Grand Hotel Directly Across the Street from the Bank. Bloodhounds Are Put on the Trail of Robbers.

Mount Orab, Ohio, March 4.—Professional cracksmen visited Mount Orab early this morning, and after visiting the Mount Orab bank, carried away $5,000 in currency and silver. The only trail of the robbers is scattered silver, of small denominations, which leads to the edge of the woods.

Guests in the Grand hotel, directly across the street from the bank, heard three distinct explosions, and when they rushed to the windows, they heard a clatter of horse hoofs. An investigation was immediately made, and it was found that the safe was wrecked and completely cleaned of all its contents.

Several pistol shots were heard by farmers in the vicinity of Mount Orab, and it is believed that the robbers tried to scare away any attempt at interference. The bank building was badly damaged by the force of the explosion.

Bloodhounds have been put on the trail of the thieves. The trail leads to the woods, but here the hounds are evidently baffled.

STOCK GAMBLING AND THE NATIONAL BANKS

Tillman Makes a Demand on the Senate.

HE WANTS TO KNOW ABOUT BANK LOANS

Tillman Declares That Many People Want To Know Something About the Tranactions of the New York City National Banks and Who Makes the Various Loans.

Washington, March 4.—Stock gambling and national banks were impaled on the Tillman pitchfork in the senate Tuesday. He asked immediate consideration for a dragnet resolution calling upon the comptroller of the currency for a detailed statement of the loans of the New York City national banks from June to December of last year.

It charged that "banks in other cities where stock exchanges are located loaned money of depositors, which are trust funds, upon worthless stocks and bonds traded in on these exchanges, on terms that make such loans most dangerous, putting banks making such loans in positions of menace to the public."

Tillman particularly called for information as to whether such loans were made by the executive officers of the banks or by the banks.

Aldrich, Rhode Island, objected to consideration.

Tillman ironically retorted that there was a great demand by some people for such information, even if not by the senator from Rhode Island.

Aldrich contended that the resolution should not be confined to New York City. Tillman jubilantly declared that he would later enlarge the scope to the full satisfaction of the senator.

"I thought you'd object, and so kept it within narrow bounds," Tillman explained.

Tillman said he considered New York City as the head center of "this pernicious, dangerous, devilish thing."

The resolution will come up today for action.

A Boy Disappears.

Louis Steidel, the fourteen-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Steidel, of No. 534 Silver street, has been missing since Wednesday noon. The mother of the boy reports that the lad started ostensibly for school at noon Wednesday and that is the last she has heard of him. He failed to show up at school and it is believed the lad has run away from home.

To Kill Unit Bill.

Frankfort, Ky., March 5.—The whisky people are happy because the senate today adopted two new rules that were intended to kill the county unit bill.

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MARION WEEKLY STAR.
$1.50 Per Year, in Advance.
BY W. G. HARDING.
SIXTEEN PAGES.
SATURDAY - - - - MARCH 7

The restricted immigration idea is making a noise, just at present, like it proposed to be heard.

After all this discussion, an esteemed exchange calls attention to the fact, that, judging by anything we may glean from our money, our faith in the Almighty is limited to twenty dollars.

So Chicago police are protecting priests up there from foreign anarchists. One of these days it will dawn upon the country that the place to watch for anarchists is not at the altar but at the steamship docks.

Tommy Burns has made $80,000 in the last few years in the prize ring. Yet hundreds of youths much better fitted with fists than brains will continue to go to college to fit themselves for the law, the ministry or some other profession, in response to what they are pleased to believe is "a call."

A Detroit woman having sued for $75,000 for a kiss, the Omaha Bee is prompted to remark that Wall street, in its palmiest days, never saw a more flagrant attempt at overcapitalization.

That New Hampshire man who worked off at a big banquet of the notables of his state one of Daniel Webster's best speeches without creating a ripple of applause may conclude that present-day audiences are more critical than they were a few decades ago, and again, he may come to the conclusion that he was shooting over his auditors' heads.

The death rate in the United States, despite all the stories to the contrary, is decreasing year by year. In 1905 it was 16.2; in 1906 it was 16.1 and for five years previous to 1905 it averaged 16.3 to the thousand. It shows that America is becoming as healthy as England and Wales, where for the five years preceding 1905 the rate was 16. Compared with these figures, those of Scotland, 16.9; Ireland, 17.6; Germany, 19.9, and France, 19.6, are bad.

What does it matter to that fellow who is to marry "Aunt Hetty" Green's daughter if he hasn't a fortune so long as he gets a girl he loves—and a chance to look in on "Aunt Hetty's?"

Count Boni will be pointing out next that the Gould family has been playing in hard luck ever since he left it.

"In the dark hours preceding the dawn," says the Chicago News, "large, adipose orders for steel rails in lots of 60,000 tons or so are distinctly cherry." We hate to be pessimistic, but can't refrain from asking: "At what price?"

It is said that Senator Bailey has now reached a stage where he can contemplate a million without first taking off his swallow-tail for fear of ripping it up the back in the violence of his denunciations.

"Most men," observes the Cincinnati Times-Star, "on marrying the second time, usually choose a woman with some money." Anything for change, eh?

The great trouble in connection with the appropriation for improving the federal building at Columbus seems to be that $100,000 is far from enough to build an adequate new structure and it's entirely too much money to burn up on an old one.

Possibly we might come pretty near the situation by drawing a line half way between the position held by Takahira and that assumed by Hobson.

Unfortunately, the assistant matron who pushed a tack into a lad's tongue was not responsible for the slaughtering of diseased hogs upon the meat of which the little ones at the Tuscarawas county children's home were fed. In a word, all the rottenness in the institution was not confined to one spot. It is barely possible, too, that it may develop that all the rottenness is not confined to one institution, either.

It is reliably reported that the fashion of framing life certificates and hanging them in the "parlor" is no longer in vogue among the women teachers of the state.

The Vatican and its treasures are said to be worth $150,000,000, which may be taken as one explanation of why the capital of Roman Catholicism has never been changed, as several times proposed. The Vatican has no desire to enrich the Quirinal.

An exchange remarks that Sing Sing is an awfully gloomy place for the fellow who was only technically responsible for the Slocum disaster. Possibly so, possibly so. But talking about gloomy places, what of the 1000 graves the result of that technical guilt?

Young Maxim has made a noiseless gun, but we would like to see him tackle the job of turning out a noiseless small boy.

It develops that the correspondent who sent out the story about five babies born at one time to a Steubenville woman was the only father the poor, little dears had, and, what is decidedly more remarkable, the only mother, too.

There's never any telling what is going to happen in politics. Who would have imagined that Kentucky would this year contribute a toga to the Republican collection at Washington?

But just think of what might have happened to Mr. Beckham had Colonel Bryan made another speech or two in Kentucky.

Constructor Capps intimated rather strongly, a day or two ago, that Commander Sims, who inspired the Reuterdahl article, didn't know what he was talking about. And the public might have assumed that the constructor's estimate was a fair one had the senate naval probe concluded its labors then and there. But the witnesses placed on the stand Tuesday to counteract the effect of Sims' testimony made it good and strong, establishing the fact that Sims, by introducing the Scott method of training the guns, had done more for the navy than any man in it; that today it is ten times as good in marksmanship as it was during the Spanish-American war principally through the efforts of Sims.

Apropos of the death of Andrew Hamilton, who had charge of the yellow-dog fund of a well-known life insurance company, it is easy to surmise that some of the ex-members of the New York general assembly are probably spending some very restless nights just at present and probably will continue to do so till it is definitely known if the colonel kept a diary.

Is there any way in which young Mr. Maxim's noiseless attachment can be applied to a phonograph?

ELTON HARRIS GIVEN A PLEASANT SURPRISE

Celebrates an Anniversary of His Birth.

De Cliff, March 6. [Special.]—Garrett Postel and family are recovering from a seige of the grip

Mrs. J. J. Mohr and son, Clifford, of Marion, were the guests of Mrs. A. R. Landon, Saturday.

Little Miss Doris Freeman is visiting her grandparents at Green Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hickman and children, of Marion, are visiting the laters parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ber Sprague.

Edward Randall, who has been quite sick for the past week is better.

Abner Miller, of Ada, was calling on friends at this place Friday.

J. N. Dickason, William Holden and Mr. McDonald were business visitors in Marion Saturday.

Miss Bessie Rowe, who is teaching near Morral, visited her parents from Friday till Monday.

C. O. Barnthouse, of Agosta, made a business trip to this place Tuesday

Miss Lillian Harris of near LaRue Visited her uncle, Elton Harris and family from Friday till Sunday.

Mrs. William Holden and daughter Alma were Kenton visitors Saturday

Benjamin Bergman was a Marion visitor Tuesday.

The pupils of the High school and many friends of Elton Harris met at his home last Friday evening to remind him of his birthday anniversary. This evening was spent in games of various kinds and light refreshments were served.

Seed Corn for.

In all probability high grade seed corn is scarcer in Ohio this season than for many years. The principal cause for this is of course the cool wet growing season of last year, together with the cool, cloudy fall. Had we had a different October and November, even corn which did not mature, or come close to maturity would now be in very different seed condition. As matters stand great care must needs be exercised or this will find Ohio with one of the poorest corn crops in years.

Very many growers all over Ohio, and particularly in the northern half of the state, will have to buy their seed corn. Such growers are confronted with a serious question namely: Will this purchased seed prove adapted to the new locality? Will it mature? And a still more serious question confronts all corn growers: Will my seed corn grow?

The Ohio Experiment station is offering some suggestions along both lines in circular No. 74 which may be had, including instructions and record blanks for conducting germination test by addressing

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

NICE SOCIAL AFFAIR AT RICHWOOD HOME

Mrs. Jones and Mr. Edward T. Jones Entertain.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF T. B. GRAHAM

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Wright Entertain a Company of Richwood Young People—Elmer Winter Celebrates the Seventeenth Anniversary of His Birth—Richwood Notes.

Richwood, March 5 - [Special.] - Funeral services over the remains of the late T. B. Graham, D. D., were held, Monday afternoon, from the M. P. church Rev. J. F. Henkle, of Forest, had charge of the services and a large number of ministers assisted in the obsequies. All the local ministers were present, together with many former pastors of the M. P. church. Rev. Mr. Graham was eighty-two years of age and was the oldest member of the M. P. conference of Ohio. He was engaged in the ministry fifty-seven years, and was well known throughout Ohio. The degree of "Doctor of Divinity" was conferred upon him by the college at Adrian, Michigan, in 1885. Rev. Mr. Graham passed the greater part of his life in Richwood, where he was loved and respected by all. Mrs. Graham died four years ago, and three children survive, as follows: Mrs. F. M. ent, of Bellevue; Mrs. Leigh Layman, Pittsburg, and Frank Graham, of Richwood. Interment was made at Bethlehem immediately after the funeral services.

E. R. Graham and Miss Clara Graham, of Chicago, and Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Tanner, of Columbus, attended the funeral of their uncle, Rev. T. B. Graham, Monday.

Grandmaster Cora B. Hutchinson, of Delaware, attended the regular meeting of the Pythian Sisters, Monday evenin, when a new member was taken into the lodge. Following the business session a social hour was spent and nice refreshments served. Several visitors were present.

Miss Mary Jones and Edward T. Jones, at their home on east Blagrove street, entertained the following young people, Wednesday evening: Misses Hazel Robinson, Maude Hough, Myrtle Oliver, Edward Graham, Alba Handley and Mrs. Florabella Bennett, Messrs. Thomas Johnston, Robert Nelson, Donald McCombs, Carl Johnston and Don Van Winkle. The evening was pleasantly spent with games and music, and a luncheon was served. The host, Edward Jones, will leave in a few days for Unionville, where he will be employed for several months, and the affair of Wednesday evening was given in his honor.

Fred Cheney, who is employed as a teacher at the Pleasant View school, is seriously ill of fever at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Cheney, near Richwood. School was dismissed two weeks ago.

A son was born, Thursday, to Mr. and Mrs. W. K. McDaniel, who reside near Worthington. Mrs. McDaniel is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs D. D. Mather, of Richwood.

Mrs. A. C. Copper, of Delaware, was the guest, last week, of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Johnson.

Blaine Harris, of the Ohio State university at Columbus, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Harris.

Mr and Mrs. F. E. Wright, at their home on south Franklin street, entertained a company of Richwood young people in a delightful manner, Friday evening. The hours were spent in contests and music. Mrs. Wright served a delicious luncheon and the merry-making continued until a late hour.

Miss Kathryn Speyer has been engaged as pianist at the Princess theater and Miss Ruth Brunna, of Canton, is singing popular songs at the performances.

Miss Starling Hall, of Monnett Hall, Delaware, was the guest, Saturday and Sunday, of her parents, Dr. and Mrs B. P. Hall.

Mr. and Mrs C. G. Johnson and little son have returned from a three-weeks' trip to Los Angeles, California and other cities in the West and South.

William D. Cameron transacted business in Marion Saturday.

Miss Leah McAllister, of Monnette Hall, Delaware, visited her parents, Mr and Mrs C. McAllister, during the past week.

Miss Rose Beem returned, Saturday from several weeks' visit at Plain City, Columbus and Cleveland.

Elmer Winter, at his home on south Franklin street, entertained twenty young people Friday evening, in an enjoyable manner. The affair was given in honor of the seventeenth birthday anniversary of the host. The guests were members of the senior and junior classes of the Richwood High school with several additional guests. The hours were spent in music and contests and a luncheon was served by Mrs. P. L. Winter.

Miss Kathryn Andrews of Mansfield visited over Sunday with her parents, Mr and Mrs R. S. Andrews.

A man can make a great deal more for himself being the architect of somebody else's fortune.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF AN ENGAGEMENT

Miss Reynolds To Marry Mr. C. H. Drybread.

PLEASANT SOCIAL AFFAIR AT LARUE

Mrs. William Drake and Mrs. L. G. Copeland Are Hostesses to a Large Company of Friends—Miss Carrie Johnson Entertains a Company. Some LaRue Notes.

LaRue, March 5.—[Special.]—Michael Milligan, who has been conducting a barber shop on High street for the past few months, has disposed of it to G. W. Manley.

The ladies of the Baptist church met at the home of Mrs. C. H. Sutton of east Vine street Thursday afternoon of last week. The time was spent in sewing carpet rags.

W. E. Smiley has disposed of his farm west of LaRue to C. C. Virden, who has already taken possession. Mr. Smiley and family have moved to LaRue, occupying the G. W. Manley residence on Section street, vacated by J. W. Slagle, who now occupy the F. T. Haybeck residence on north High street.

Mrs. William Drake and Mrs. L. G. Copeland delightfully entertained at ten tables of progressive dominoes at the home of the former on south High street Friday afternoon. The house was tastefully decorated with smilax and carnations and with strings of hearts over archways and different parts of the house. After a season of dominoes, a two-course dinner was served at which Miss May Copeland Reynolds announced her engagement to Charles H. Drybread of Franklin, Indiana. The guests present were: Mrs. J. H. Raub, Mrs. S. A. Raub, Mrs. I. S. Guthery, Mrs Otis Boyd, Mrs. J A. Slanser, Mrs. George Raub, Mrs. J. H Guthery, Mrs. D. K. Drake, Mrs. W. J. Hoagland Mrs. W. H. Johnston, Mrs. John Thombs, Mrs. charles Allen, Mrs. J. S. Bonner, Mrs. Milton Morral, Mrs. N. Sifrit, Mrs. C. M. Tannyhill, Mrs. S. T. Virden, Mrs E. H. Lingo, Mrs. John Alt, Mrs. D. D. Clifton, Mrs. G. T. Baughman, Mrs. C. H. Topliff, Mrs. W. F. Kniffin, Mrs. F. Vanorsdall, Mrs. S. R. Riley, Mrs. James McNeff, Mrs. D. M. Morris, Mrs. Ida Morris, Mrs. J. K. Peters, Mrs. R. D. Henkle, Miss Edith Alt, Miss Eva Henderson, Mrs. N. A. Copeland, Mrs. May Reynolds, of LaRue; Mrs. Laura Dombaugh, Mrs. Jennie Hood, Mrs. Jay Spaulding, of Marion; Mrs. C. H. McElvy and Mrs. Horace Cookston, of Cochranton.

Dr. G. W. Simmons has returned to his home in Quincy after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Slagle.

Mrs. J. A. Slanser and Mrs. Oza McConnell were in Marion last Thursday the guests of Mrs. James Bain.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Norris, of Richwood, and daughter, Natella, of Cleveland, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Raub south of town Wednesday.

Mrs. N. Sifrit and Mrs. M. Morral were Marion visitors Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Coy Ellis, of shelby, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ves Ellis and other relatives here.

Miss Carrie Johnson entertained about twenty of her friends at a masquerade party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Streeter of south High street Friday evening. Various games were enjoyed. Light refreshments were served by the hostess.

Rev. Mr. Crist of Delaware, filled the pulpit both Sunday morning and evening at the Presbyterian church.

H. B. Beardsley, of Jewett, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thatcher Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Carey, of Marion, were guests at the P. M. Carey home, Sunday and Monday.

The pie social given by the Christian Endeavor society last Thursday evening was a success in every particular and made the society a nice sum.

Mrs. Elijah Sager, of Marion, was the guests of her son, W. B. Sager, and family west of town, Sunday.

Joseph Gillespie was a business visitor in Marion Tuesday.

Mrs. Calvin Moore and family moved to Marion Tuesday.

John Burley and son, of Marion, were visitors of relatives in the village Monday.

Mrs. Jennie Hood has returned to her home in Marion after a few days visit with Mr. and Mrs. William Drake and other relatives.

The Thatcher brothers and sisters held a reunion at the home of Pearl Scranton of Union street, Sunday, at which all were present except Mrs. Louisa Wynn of Green Camp.

Mrs. I. S. Guthery was a Marion visitor Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Ella Griffith has returned to her home in Marion after visiting a few days with relatives in the village.

Mrs. Isaac Wynn and Miss May Wynn, of Green Camp, were the guests of Mr and Mrs. Pearl Scranton Saturday.

The Twentieth Century club met at the home of Mrs. W. H. Johnston of Chestnut street Tuesday afternoon. A paper on "The Commercial Facilities of Ohio" was read by Mrs. C. H. Topliff after which the report of secretary and treasurer were given. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mrs. James McNeff, vice president, Mrs. Mildred Raubs; secretary, Mrs. R. D. Henkle; treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Raub, critic, Mrs. John Alt; executive committee, Mrs. J. H. Guthery, Mrs. W. H. Johnston, Mrs. John Alt.

About thirty of Mr. James A. Thatcher's friends gathered at his home Saturday evening in honor of his birthday anniversary. Although Mr. Thatcher is sixty-four years of age he has celebrated but sixteen real anniversaries. A good social time was had by all present. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Thatcher and Mrs. Ella Griffith of Marion.

Harry Topliff is the guest of relatives and friends in Cleveland and Orwell this week.

Mrs. D. D. Clifton was a Marion visitor Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Layman were called to Green Camp, Tuesday by the death of [illegible].

D. E. Bent was a business visitor to Agosta Tuesday.

M. O. Watkins, who has been in the grocery business for the past few weeks, has disposed of his stock to C. W. Parker who has already taken possession.

Mark Thisworth, of Mt. Victory, has taken the third "trick" at the Big Four tower here.

J. E. Moore was a business visitor in Marion Tuesday.

Mrs. Pearl Scranton is visiting relatives in Marion this week.

Mrs. C. M. Long has returned to her home in Richwood after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Long and other relatives in the village.

Word has been received here of the birth of a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Quick Covert, of Perryville, March 2. Mrs. Covert was formerly Miss Maud Raub of this place.

H. P. Tuttle and family, who have been residents of LaRue for the past three years, have moved to their farm about one half mile north of Agosta, where they expect to reside in the future.

The Juniors of the High school entertained the seniors Tuesday evening at the Knight's of Pythian hall. The time was spent in playing progressive hearts and dominoes. Refreshments were served during the evening. The hall was decorated in green and white, the junior class colors, and the plate favors were white carnations. The guests aside from the seniors were Miss Edith Alt and Mr. John Harris.

HENRY VIRDEN DIES AFTER SHORT ILLNESS

Death Comes as the Result of a Fall.

RESIDES AT LARUE ABOUT EIGHT YEARS

Is Seventy-Five Years of Age—A Brother of J. B. Virden of This City—Leaves a Widow and Three Sons—The Arrangements for the Funeral Services.

LaRue, March 5.—[Special.]—Henry Virden seventy-five years old, a brother of J. B. Virden, of Marion, died at his home here, Wednesday night about 11:30 o'clock. His death was due indirectly to a fall he sustained on an icy pavement four weeks ago. Until then he had never been sick a day in his life.

Mr. Virden moved to LaRue about eight years ago from his farm near Scott Town. He had lived in Marion county a great many years and was well known. He is survived by a widow and three sons, the latter being Morris and Howard Virden, of Marion county, and Dr. John Virden, of New York City.

The funeral service will be held at the M. E. church at Scott Town, Saturday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock.

COMMON PLEAS.

The suit of the Miller Manufacturing company against G. T. Harding has been settled out of court, the petition being dismissed at the costs of the plaintiff.

Judge R. G. Young has excused the petit jury until Monday, March 16. The cases set down for Wednesday and Thursday have been taken out of the assignment.

County Clerk W. W. Klinfelter turned over $274.27 in unclaimed fees to the county treasurer Wednesday.

Through her attorney, Charles H. Conley, Mrs. Jennie Wagner brought suit for divorce from Harvey Wagner, Thursday in the common pleas court. She charges gross neglect of duty, alleging that not since 1905, when he abandoned her and their two children, has he provided for them in any way. She asks for reasonable alimony and the custody of their children.

PNEUMONIA CAUSE OF CHILD'S DEATH

Little daughter of Mrs. Minnie Throne Dies.

Geraldine, the ten-year-old daughter of Mrs. Minnie Throne, of north Main street, who has been ill for some time of pneumonia, died Thursday morning at 5 o'clock. The funeral will take place from the house, Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Rev George M. Rourke will officiate.

Superior, Artistic, Elegant, Exclusive.
Wall Papers
That Depict Real Art.
Wall Papers that are really Handsome.
The wall paper department is a busy one, even so early in the season. To look over the host of new, novel and handsome pattern designs is to become enthusiastic—and we can suggest ways of decorating the Dining Room, Parlor, Hall or Living Room, perfectly in harmony with surroundings, and the cost need not be exhorbitant.
We especially invite your attention to the many suggestions offered in the way of Cut-Out Borders in connection with harmonious wall hangings. The idea originates abroad, and we show foreign made patterns as well as American made. May we show them to you?
The C. W. McClain Co.

KLEINMAIERS.

All Boy and Nothing But Boy.
There are no frills about the "SAMPECK" Boys' Clothing which turns the boy into a mush-and-milk imitation of a girl. "SAMPECK" Boys' Clothes are made for boys—the real manly, sturdy kind. They are mannish in design and cut but winsomely boyish in curve and slope. The Norfolk Belted Suit will again be a most popular style for boys from 8 to 16.
The selection is particularly varied and handsome and includes all the correct shades and patterns for the coming season.
The "Sampeck" Style Book cleverly illustrates the new spring styles in Boys and Children's. Ask for one.
Kleinmaiers.

Coming! Our Spring Opening, April 10 and 11.
A handsome whip free. Watch for book soon to be mailed you. Cut price for two days only.
THE HOUGHTON-MERKEL CO.
Opposite Catholic Church. North Main Street, MARION, OHIO.

The Lewis Grocery.
The Woman's Home Companion is one of our best national magazines and advertises our best national foodstuffs.
Read its columns and you will find that we handle more of these goods than any other store in Marion.
Educator Crackers
Several kinds—but ask one of your friends if "toasterettes" are good to eat? In two pound cans at 50c
Barrington Hall Coffee
Steel cut.
Snyder's Pork and Beans
(3 sizes) none finer.
Gold Medal Flour
Uneeda Biscuit
Paris Corn
One of our best 15c grades.
Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit.
You will find them all—THERE and HERE because they are goods of quality
R. T. LEWIS & CO.
Opposite Court House
Telephone 130.

The New Things.
With Spring almost here, and our stocks complete, now is the time to inspect our new
SUITS,
JACKETS,
SKIRTS,
WAISTS,
BELTS,
PURSES
and
HOSIERY.
LUDWIGS
133 E. Center St.

EDWARD AMHERST OTT DELIVERS A LECTURE

Heard with Interest at Epworth Church.

STRIKES AT CAUSE OF VARIOUS EVILS

Believes Reform Must Begin at the Root of the Evils of Which the People of the World Suffer—Ott a Speaker of Ability—Some Valuable Thoughts Offered.

Ed[illegible] Amherst Ott, who lectured at the Epworth M. E. church to a large audience, Tuesday night, his lecture marking the sixth number of the Y. M. C. A. lecture course, [illegible] reform, but not the kind [illegible] not eradicate the cause of [illegible] effect. His doctrine lies at the root of things, and so his lecture "Sour Grapes" was not only [illegible] of character and the problems of human life, but contained a [illegible] to the bad.

Ott has his voice trained to the [illegible] of every human note. His [illegible] sad and gay as he chooses to sound the chords of pathos or of [illegible]. Some of his word pictures seem like dreams, so beautiful are they in the poetry of expression. Ott not only has a marvelous command of language, but he has more than many lecturers—he knows how to control it. During the course of his lecture he touched so many things of interest that many of his audience went away somewhat confused, perhaps, but there was one indelible impression in their brains, and that was that the cause must first be eliminated if the effects are to be coped with in the bad side of life. The audience went away feeling that Ott was not only an educator, but a *champion of temperance.* He was applauded when he predicted that within the next five years every state south of the Mason and Dixon line would be "dry." "We of the North saved the South from slavery, now it remains to be seen whether they of the South save us from the degredation of the saloon," he said.

For eleven years the lecturer said he had been engaged in the work of lifting up the drunken man from the gutter and placing him on his feet. At the end of those eleven years he found that every time he lifted one man from the gutter there were two more beside him. Ott declared that it was then that he determined to seek the cause of this ruin, and he has engaged ever since in an assault upon the infernal institution that makes of his brother a drunkard. He warned his hearers, however, that if the saloons are eradicated that there must be a substitute for them. "You cannot take anything away without putting something in its place," he said. A community is no higher than the level of its pleasures. There must be pleasure and the lecturer emphasized his theory that, unless some moral institution is subsituted for the saloon in the event that the saloon is eliminated, then the great wave of temperance reform will sweep back and wreck all the good that has been accomplished.

The lecturer declared that heredity formed character, not environment. He said that a man could leave his environment, but it was hard, if not impossible, to shake off the character with which one is born. For instance, an anarchist comes from Russia to the United States: he still has the blood of the assassin in his heart, he is an anarchist still.

Every evil in the land can be remedied through the medium of the home, is the belief of Edward Amherst Ott. He decried the movement for divorce reform. "You must begin with the home," said the speaker. "The lives of this man and that woman were not wrecked in the divorce court: it happened long before that in the home. The divorce court is only the little red flag showing where the wreck went down."

One cannot get a divorce without some difficulty, but anybody, the speaker declared, can get married. To correct the divorce evil, Mr. Ott would [illegible] three things. He would have a law compelling every young [illegible] who wanted to get married to [illegible] the notice of their coming [illegible] three months in advance. This would not work any hardship [illegible] people, he said, and would [illegible] number of divorces at [illegible]-five per cent. He said [illegible] were 560,000 divorces [illegible] the United States in the [illegible] years. Mr. Ott would [illegible] undergo a physical [illegible] as well as mental. He [illegible] permit the physically or [illegible] to marry no more [illegible] permit the immoral [illegible]. Thus to protect [illegible] from the weak, in the [illegible] generations, of centuries, [illegible] race of drunkards, im[illegible] would be no more. He [illegible] thirdly, husband and [illegible] understand each other.

[illegible] scored the man who [illegible] the weaknesses of his [illegible] financial way; he flayed [illegible] who would sell that [illegible] back literature to [illegible] soul and mind.

[illegible] declared he would [illegible] the domestic side of the [illegible] because it would not do any good, and that it would take 500 years before the reform could begin there owing to the many other bad things that must first be eradicated. But, nevertheless, he did discuss it, though briefly. There might be love in a home, yet there would be unhappiness. The husband could love his wife and the wife love her husband, yet neither might understand the other. "I would rather be understood just two minutes than to be loved all day," the lecturer quoted a friend as saying.

If there is one thing about a man that is more noticeable than another it is the fact that he is not feminine, said the lecturer. Then he told of the effeminate homes. "What is there in the home for the man?" he asked. "When the man goes home the first thing he sees is a bit of lace in the door and from there on everything is purely feminine. There is nothing masculine about the house. How many pictures are there on the wall that a man would buy?"

The lecturer told of a rough man who loved his wife. He bought her a dress for Christmas; picked it out himself, and gave it to his faithful wife on Christmas day. The wife sobbed on his shoulder and the husband thought she was crying for joy. He had lived with her thirty years, yet did not know her cry of joy from a cry of disappointment. People must understand the other and make them happy in their own way. "You can't make others happy in your own way; you've got to make them happy in their way," said the speaker.

The sum and substance of the lecture was that heredity must be reckoned with if men and women are to be great in mind, in character, in body and soul.

TEACHERS' MEETING FOR CHARITABLE WORK

Decision To Adopt the "Tag Day" Plan.

MONEY IS TO BE USED TO RELIEVE SUFFERING

Every Man Will Be Asked To Contribute to the Relief Work and Will Be Given a Tag To Show That He Has Done His Share. Plan of Work.

At the teachers meeting which was held at the High school building Tuesday evening it was decided to adopt the "tag day" plan as the most fitting method of raising money for charitable purposes.

Next Saturday was chosen as the day when the plan will be put into operation, and many of the teachers have volunteered to be on the street all day and dispose of the tags. The plan is very simple and when the citizens of Marion understand the purpose of the sale there is little doubt but that a nice sum will be *realized from the efforts of the* teachers. Next Saturday every citizen will be approached by an earnest young lady with a bunch of tags in her hand and will find it difficult to escape without securing a tag by making a contribution to the charity fund.

The money will be used to the best advantage to relieve the poverty about the city. The town will be mapped out and the teachers assigned to different "beats" and the city will be thoroughly gone over.

A committee, consisting of Miss Anna Fite, Miss Dessie Gregory and Mrs. Alice White was appointed for the purpose of conferring with the different church organizations, the Salvation army and the Womens' Relief corps, etc., with an idea of systemizing the charitable work and providing a central depot for the storage of old garments that are to be distributed where they are needed the worst.

This committee wishes to issue a call to the various organizations requesting them to have a representative at the meeting which will be held at the High school building Friday evening, after school hours.

The reason for the teachers enlisting in the work is the misery that has been brought to their attention in their work. In many cases children have been coming to school without breakfast and lingering about the building with a full knowledge that it is useless to go home at noon as no dinner would be waiting them.

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BIRTHS.

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A son was born Monday morning to Mr. and Mrs. J. W. H[illegible] residing on Wood street.

A daughter was born, Sunday evening, to Mr. and Mrs. B. F. De[illegible], of north Main street.

A daughter was born, Sunday night, to Mr. and Mrs. John Gom[illegible] of Waldo.

A daughter was born Wednesday to Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] of north Main street.

Mr and Mrs M Hervey residing four miles northeast of the city are the parents of a [illegible] born Wednesday [illegible].

Mr and Mrs J E F[illegible] residing on the Cardington [illegible] are the parents of a daughter born Tuesday.

FAREWELL RECEPTION IS GIVEN MINISTER

Rev. C. M. Schaaf Will Move to Covington.

A LARGE COMPANY IS NICELY ENTERTAINED

Addresses Are Made by Pastors Present and a Response by Rev. Mr. Schaaf—Mrs C. R. Selanders Entertains for Miss Genevieve Stiffler—Prospect News Notes.

Prospect, March 5.—[Special.]—A very successful affair socially was the farewell reception at the opera-house, last Friday evening, for Rev. C. M. Schaaf and family, who will leave in a few days for their new home at Covington, Kentucky. As the family is held in very high esteem in this community, the house was filled with friends who came to express their best wishes to Rev. Mr. Schaaf for success in his new field of work. In the receiving line were Mrs. L. H. Turrelbrink, Mrs. J. M. Cost, Mrs. I. O. Toms, Mrs. E. M. Stockwell, Mrs. R. Gilmore and Miss Nannie Herbster. An eight-piece orchestra furnished music throughout the evening. Remarks were made by the ministers of Prospect, Revs. J. J. Halliday, L. H. Hurrelbrink, C. M. Chapin and A. J. Clere, and a response was made by Rev. Mr. Schaaf. Frank B. Gast contributed a piano solo. Misses Susie Cox and Louise Wottring rendered pleasing vocal solos, and Miss Ruth Freeman gave a violin solo. During a social session dainty refreshments were served by about thirty young ladies of Prospect.

Miss Vinnie Selanders, of Waldo, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Wheeler, several days last week.

Miss Eva Davids entertained a few friends very nicely at her home, two miles east of town, last Wednesday evening.

Charles Miller, of Marion, visited friends here last Saturday.

Mrs. Flora McPherson was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. William Kerr, in Marion Thursday.

J. J. Stiffler, of Marion, visited his father, Alpheus Stiffler, last Sunday.

Miss May Anselment, of Caledonia, a former teacher in the public schools here, visited friends here last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. C. R. Selanders gave a very nice party at her home on south Main street, Friday evening, for her niece, Miss Genevieve Stiffler, in honor of her twelfth birthday anniversary. Music and games furnished amusement for the evening. Dainty refreshments were served and Miss Stiffler was well remembered by her friends.

Mrs. C. Schelling was the guest of relatives in Marion last Sunday.

Mrs. Hattie Pace visited at the home of her son, Charles Pace, in Marion, Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Edith Hord, of Columbus, visited her aunt, Mrs. B. D. Hord, several days last week.

Bert Fink moved his family and household effects, last Thursday, to the home on Water street which he recently purchased of Charles Sauer.

Mrs. E. M. Stockwell and daughter, Cecil, were Marion visitors last Friday.

A. Wottring and daughter, Clara, were Columbus visitors last Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs Benjamin Boxwell and little son, of Newman were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gast, last Sunday.

Mrs. J. N. Freeman was called to Toledo, last Friday, by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. William Moots.

Miss Bessie Dundore, of Marion, was the guest of her friend, Miss Lena Davids, several days last week.

Mrs. Charles Tibbets, of Delaware, visited her daughter, Mrs. Curtis Damude, last Thursday.

Charles Hauck, of Columbus, visited his mother, Mrs. Mary Hauck, a part of last week.

Mrs. Charles Isler and sister, Mrs Max Thibaut, were Marion visitors Saturday.

Misses Harriet and Mary Raupp, of Delaware, were the guests of their aunt, Mrs. R. Gilmore, last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Ella Thomas, of Marion, visited at the home of her brother, George Cook, last Sunday.

Miss Minnie Hoffman, of Delaware, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Louise Wottring, several days last week.

Mrs. Earl Idleman visited her parents in Richwood the past week.

A. Koeppel, of Delaware, sang several very pleasing selections at the M. E. church Sunday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Warner, of Northington, were entertained last Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Dildine.

Rev. J. H. Hartman, of Hanover, Pennsylvania, who was called to the pastorate of the Reformed church here to succeed Rev. Mr. Schaaf, saw fit not to accept the call and Dr. Vollmer, one of the professors of the Heidelberg university in Tiffin, will supply the charge until further arrangements are made.

Mrs. Lydia Wohlheater, of Delaware, visited at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Evans, last Sunday.

Frank Mohr, of Columbus, was the guest of his father, A. Mohr, last Sunday.

A comedy drama in four acts entitled "Uncle Rube" will be rendered next Friday evening by the pupils of the Prospect High school at the opera-house. The proceeds of this entertainment will go toward the purchasing of a piano for the school.

C. R. Selanders, B. K. Herbster, Ferd Gabriel and Harry Oswald left Tuesday night for a tour through Oklahoma.

T. E. Drake was in Marion on business Monday.

Mrs. J. P. Almendinger, residing one mile east of town, entertained a number of relatives and friends last Saturday evening, honoring her sister, Mrs. Benjamin Retterer, and husband, who will leave this week for their future home in Indianapolis.

A. C. Crombie left Monday for Oberlin, where he will be employed in one of the leading stores. He will also hold the position of soloist in one of the leading churches of that city. Mr. Crombie was a member of the Nevin trio here and will be greatly missed by the community.

JOHN P. COLUMBUS TAKEN IN CUSTODY

Charge of Bigamy Placed Against the Prisoner.

John P. Columbus, of Galion, was arrested at Mansfield Tuesday on a charge of bigamy preferred by Mrs. Ruth Columbus of Cleveland.

Columbus has been married three times. His first wife died and he married Ruth Columbus in this city in 1905. While he was securing a divorce from his second wife in the courts of Crawford county last fall he married Hattie Thompson of Mansfield, it is charged.

When arraigned Columbus entered a plea of not guilty and was bound over to the grand jury under a bond of $1,000.

REV. B. C. PIATT QUITS HIS CHARGE

Tenders Resignation To Take Effect at Once.

Rev. B. C. Piatt, pastor of the Central Christian church, has tendered his resignation to the official board of the church, the same to take effect at once.

The resignation came as a surprise to the members of the board and to the members of the congregation, few of whom knew of the action.

The official board of the church will meet Friday evening, at which time the resignation will be accepted.

It doesn't take much fortitude to bear another's misfortune.

The Warner & Edwards Store.

It's the New Goods that the People are Interested In.

Every day comes the New Novelties for Early Spring wear.

Kid Gloves

New Shades in the popular lengths and styles in

"Centameri,"
"Marvel,"
"Palair,"
"Autrey,"
"Dironne,"

At $1.00 to $3.50 pair.

All Kid Gloves are guaranteed

Chamois Gloves

Promise to be very popular this season. Those having two large White Pearl Buttons are very stylish, and at the price, $1.00 a pair, will add to their popularity.

Allover Lace Netts

for Dresses and Waists

In White, Ecru and Black. Those having dots and small figures are SELLING FIRST. These are 42 to 48 inches wide, and sell at $1.00 to $3.00 a yard.

If you care to make your winter coat or jacket look like new at small cost, add one of the new Collar and Cuff Sets, in White or Ecru, Linen, Embroidered, or Lace sets to it.

The prices are 25c set to 50c and up.

The assortment is large this morning.

New Styles in Ladies' and Men's Hosiery.

In the Onyx, which we have sold for so many years and is so well known.

Warner & Edwards.

BROWN & MOLINE

FARM MACHINERY.

The record of these two lines of machinery is one grand chain of satisfaction to users—and the new 1908 styles possess so many attractive features that you should by all means see them before buying. Prices are a trifle higher on a few things—but you can't match them at that.

BROWN
MOLINE

Riding and Walking Cultivators
Disc Harrows, with or without Truck.
Drag Harrows.
Single and Double Shovel Plows.
Hay Rakes and Tedders.
Corn Planters—Gretchen and Edge Drop.
Scotch Clipper Breaking Plows.

Also the famous Buckeye Drills.

The Kling Hardware Co.

Buy your future needs Now—Last week great Removal Sale

With the closing of the remarkable Removal Sale, next week the sensational low prices which we have been naming comes to an end. Those phenomenal savings will be a thing of the past. Buy now for future—for seasons to come. An equal chance simply wont happen again.

Yd wide dark Percales 10c yd

Fifty pieces best dark Percales. These are a full yard wide, come in black, blue and grey grounds with neat dots or figures.

A 15c Percale to be sold while they last 10c yard.

Best blue Calicoes............5c yd
Best grey Calicoes............5c yd
Best black and white Calicoes.5c yd
Best Apron Ginghams......6½c yd

35c-45c White Goods 19c yd

Neat stripes and figures in fine white goods. These actually sold up to 45c yard. They are choice and pretty and a big line.

Who wont snap up bargains like these? Better come Saturday or next week

Our finest 25c India Linon..19c yd
$1.25 white Organdy, etc....75c yd
$1.00 white Batiste, etc.....69c yd
50c Persian Lawns........35c yd

Best Light Percales 12½c yd

The famous Manchester Percales. New Spring patterns. Sold everywhere at 15c yard. One hundred beautiful designs are here and we ask only 12½c yard.

Buy now as the mills price today is more than we ask.

25c printed French Batiste..10c yd
50c printed Silk Mull......25c yd
The famous Banzai Silk....39c yd
25c French printed Sateens...15c yd

All Laces Reduced.

Our entire line of French and German Val Laces, all-over laces, also bands and heavy laces are radically reduced.

The savings average 33⅓ per cent and its worth an investigation.

Heavy black Silk Laces......5c yd
7½ to 15c Torchon Laces..2½c yd
12½c fine Val Laces.......7½c yd
$1.50 All-over Laces........89c yd

Handsomest $30.00 and $25.00 Spring Suits $19.75.

Just like finding $5.00 or $10.00 to buy your spring suit this week and surely the assortments were never better. One hundred clever new suits, of the finest spring materials, tailored into the latest styles, captivating models, that women will buy on sight, and $30.00 and $25.00 values. $19.75. Again we say, you never had a chance like this one before. The selling has been enormous better come at once.

Last week of the sale any winter coat........................$7.95
Last week of the sale $7.50 Skirts for........................3.69
Last week sale $1.00 and $1.50 White Waists..........59c yard

Last week that wonderful Carpet Sale.

We've surprised all Marion with our low Carpet prices. People didn't believe until they investigated that such pronounced savings could exist. They've investigated. They are telling their neighbors and the great carpet rush continues. A few days will end it. All room-size Rugs, all Ingrain, Brussels and other 3-4 carpets, all Linoleums and Oilcloths and shades, at prices that you wont let get away from you.

25% discount on all Lace Curtains.

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SELECT RIVAL DELEGATIONS

Louisiana Will Send Two to Chicago.

TWO BRANCHES OF REPUBLICANS

Hold Conventions in That State Wednesday.

One Branch Recognizes in Taft the Salvation of the Country While the Other Is Favorable to Foraker—Two Hundred Delegates at Convention, Ninety Per Cent. of These Being Negroes.

New Orleans, March 5. — The two branches of the Republican party in Louisiana held important meetings here. Resolutions indorsing William H. Taft for president were adopted by the Republican state central committee which is recognized by the secretary of state of Louisiana as entitled to official use of the party emblem. The committee fixed May 11 for the state convention. The convention of the other branch of the party, known as the old-line regular Republicans, was held Wednesday. The candidates chosen by this convention will, as in the past, contest with the other wing of the party for seats at the national convention. Their delegates-at-large were instructed to go to the national convention unpledged. Resolutions were adopted indorsing President Roosevelt's administration and expressing gratitude to Senator Foraker for his action in the Brownsville investigation. About 200 delegates attended the convention, 90 per cent of whom were negroes.

LOCKOUT OF 20,000 COTTON OPERATIVES

Serious Labor Trouble Is Threatened in Lancaster.

London, March 5. — Serious labor troubles are threatened in the Lancashire cotton trade and among the engineers on the northeast coast. Notices were posted threatening a lockout of 20,000 cotton operatives in the Colne and Nelson districts, while the engineers who have been involved in the recent shipbuilding strike along the Tyne rejected by a large majority the compromise effected with the employers by David Lloyd-George, president of the board of trade. Notwithstanding this, Mr. Lloyd-George is continuing his efforts to arrange a settlement of the trouble.

EXTRA SESSION OF LEGISLATION ENDS

Charleston, W. Va., March 1. — The extra session of the legislature today closed. Governor Dawson will not call them together again to pass local option measures. No new mining legislation was enacted, although about 1,000 miners have been killed in the state during the past year. The convention district No. 17, United Mine Workers, comprising all of West Virginia, is being held here today and it is expected that resolutions condemning the legislature will be adopted.

◆ ◆ ◆

OHIO HAPPENINGS.

◆ ◆ ◆

Hair Caught in Shaft.

Alliance, O., March 5. Mrs. David Anderson, aged 25, who is employed in the brush factory of the Sebring pottery, was literally scalped while at work. She was standing on a stepladder under a fast revolving shaft, when her hair, which was loosely coiled on the top of her head, was caught in the shaft and her entire scalp torn off in the presence of a dozen women, who were powerless to assist her. She is fatally injured.

Dinner to Longworths.

Columbus, O., March 5.—Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs Longworth were the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Buckeye Republican club. Covers were laid for 1,000. Mr Longworth made an extemporaneous speech in which he jocularly referred to his attack of stage fright which he suffered while making a speech at the Republican state convention.

Young Girl's Fate.

Cleveland, O., March 5 — Ruth Rauer, 6, was crushed to death by a Broad street car in front of her home and while her mother stood watching her as she crossed the street. The father, John Rauer, rushed into the street and begged the crowd to help lynch the motorman of the car.

Taken to Asylum.

Mrs. Nettie Lindsay, fifty years of age, a former inmate of the state asylum for the insane at Columbus, was taken to that institution, Wednesday afternoon, by Deputy Sheriff Johnston.

162 BODIES IS AWFUL TOTAL

Continued from Page One.

The flames were shooting out of the woodwork and from the flooring around the front door. When the children reached the lower hall one of the teachers rushed her pupils through the flames to safety. Crazed with fright, crying for help, the children rushed to the rear of the building in the hope of making their way out in safety through the wide doorway there.

373 Pupils Enrolled.

Lakeview school had 373 pupils enrolled. Probably 250 or more attended school Wednesday morning. Many of the smaller children on the first floor had already left the building by the rear exit, but more than 200 pupils still remained inside. These 200 were in a struggle to escape through the one doorway. Some of those in front tripped and fell. Others, trying to force their way out, fell upon them.

In an instant the doorway became blockaded with a struggling mass of children. Boys and girls in the rear continued to fight for their lives, endeavoring to climb over those in front but they were hopelessly entangled.

Becomes a Death Trap.

What had seemed to be a way of escape became a death trap. Children in front, only a few feet from safety, were not only lost, but they barred the way of those back of them. Practically all of the children died on the stairway and in the hallway close to the head of the stairs.

According to the story of one lad who is dying in the hospital, the stairway to the second floor fell in, burying many helpless little ones in the blazing debris.

Material distress has existed in Collinwood for many months, due to the fact that many factories have been partially or entirely closed. Scores of families are without money to bear funeral expenses. Medicine and food must be had. Physicians are doing heroic work to relieve suffering of injured children and prostrated parents, but many without money fear to seek aid.

The Collinwood council and board of trade, the press of Cleveland and its business men are extending aid to the suffering.

Fire Marshal Takes Hand.

Cleveland, March 5 - The state fire marshal took a hand in the investigation of the Collinwood disaster today. Deputy Marshals Nathan Feigenbaum and Harry Brockman inspected the ruins, and then examined Janitor Herter. Herter told them that he did not discover the fire until three little girls called his attention to it. They pointed to smoke issuing from under the front stairs. Herter says he is sure the fire did not start from the furnace.

The janitor also described the exits. Besides the outer doors leading to the street, there was a double inner door —a storm door, Herter called it. Between the inner and outer doors there was a vestibule about four feet square.

Herter declared positively that both double doors swung outward, and were not locked.

Just inside of the inner door was the foot of the broad stairway leading to the second floor. Herter declared his belief that some of the smaller children, coming down the stairs, slipped at the bottom and piled up in a struggling heap in front of the inner door.

Penned in Hallways.

Cleveland, O., March 5. Penned in narrow hallways, jammed up against doors that opened inward, between 165 and 180 children in the suburb of North Collinwood were killed by fire, by smoke, and beneath the grinding heels of panic stricken playmates.

The awful tragedy occurred in the public school at North Collinwood. One hundred and sixty-five corpses are in the morgue at Collinwood, 13 children are still unaccounted for and in the hospitals and houses for two miles around contain numbers of children, some fatally and many less seriously injured.

All of the victims were between the ages of 6 and 15 years. The school contained between 310 and 325 pupils, and of this entire number only about 80 are known to have left the building unhurt. It will be several days before the exact number of killed is known, as the ruins may still contain other bodies and the list of fatalities may be increased by a number of deaths among the children who are now lying in the hospitals hovering between life and death.

The schoolhouse was of brick, two stories and an attic in height. The number of pupils was more than normally large and the smaller children had been placed in the upper part of the building. There was but one fire escape [illegible] that was on the rear of the building. There were two stairways [illegible] leading to a door in the front [illegible] to a door in the rear [illegible] doors opened inward [illegible] and the rear door was locked [illegible].

Acted With Courage.

[illegible] teachers who [illegible] have acted with courage and self-possession and to have struggled heroically for the safety of their pupils, marshaled the little ones into column for the fire drill which they had often practiced. Unfortunately the line of march in this exercise had always led to the front door, and the children had not been trained to seek any other exit. The fire came from a furnace situated directly under this part of the building.

When the children reached the foot of the stairs they found the flames close upon them, and so swift a rush was made for the door that in an instant a tightly packed mass of children was piled up against it. From that second none of those who were upon any portion of the first flight of stairs had a chance for their lives. The children at the foot of the stairs attempted to fight their way back to the floor above, while those who were coming down shoved them mercilessly back into the flames below. In an instant there was a frightful panic, with more than 200 of the pupils fighting for their lives. Most of those who were killed died here. The greater part of those who escaped managed to turn back and reached the fire escape and the windows in the rear.

Cause of the Fire.

Various and unconfirmed statements are made as to the cause of the fire and also that the doors of the building had been locked at the front entrance, while but one door of the rear entry was unfastened. The janitor, Fritz Hertzer, himself bereaved of three children, says the doors were open, according to custom. At any rate the congestion of fleeing children in the hallway below effectually barred the way, and the little ones went to their death totally unable to evade the flames.

Janitor Herter could remember little of what happened after the fire started. "I was sweeping in the basement," he said, "when I looked up and saw a wisp of smoke curling out from beneath the front stairway. I ran to the fire alarm and pulled the gong that sounded throughout the building. Then I ran first to the front, and then to the rear doors. I can not remember what happened next, except that I saw the flames shooting all about and the children running down through them screaming. Some fell at the rear entrance and others stumbled over them. I saw my little Helen among them. I tried to pull her out, but the flames drove me back. I had to leave my little child to die." Herter was badly burned about the head.

Miss Catherine Weiler, one of the nine teachers in the school, lost her life in a vain effort to marshal the pupils of her class and lead them to safety. She died in the crush at the rear door. Miss Fisk, another teacher, was taken out alive, but she can not live.

Burning through the cross supports of the first floor, the flames passed upward until all three floors crashed into a smoldering pile in the basement. After the fire had practically burned itself out the work of rescuing the bodies was begun by firemen and railroad employes from the Lake Shore shops. The railroad company turned over one of its buildings near by to be used as a temporary morgue, and thither the charred and broken little bodies were removed as fast as they could be dug from the ruins.

Scenes of Horror.

One of the scenes of supreme horror that attended the fire occurred at the rear doorway of of the building before the firemen arrived. This door, like the one in front, opened inward, and it was locked. The children were piled up high against it, and when it was finally broken down by their weight, and because of the fire that had partly burned and weakened it, the women who had gathered on the outside saw before them a mass of white faces and struggling bodies. The flames swept over the aisle while the women stood helpless, unable to lift a hand to aid the children. Many of the women were unable to withstand the sight and dropped fainting to the ground.

Besides the children who were killed inside the building three little girls, Mary Ridgway, Anna Roth and Gertrude Davis were instantly killed by leaping from the attic to the ground.

The flames spread with such terrific rapidity that within 30 minutes from the time the fire was discovered the schoolhouse was nothing but a few blackened walls surrounding a cellar filled with corpses and debris.

Miss Laura Bodey, the only teacher on the third floor, formed her pupils in line and marched them down to the second floor where, finding the flames rushing up the stairway, she turned them around and hurried them back again to the third floor. She here broke a window with a chair and getting onto the platform of the fire escape lifted out her pupils one by one and sent them down. Four or five children who broke from the line she had formed and ran down the stairway were lost.

Gloom Envelops Village.

Desolation unspeakable [illegible] over the village [illegible] the whole village of Collinwood. The school board met [illegible] session at the temporary [illegible] the calamity [illegible] prepared to hold an [illegible] the cause and [illegible] for the [illegible]

[illegible] Mrs. Katherine Kelly [illegible] the [illegible] children were [illegible] Mrs. Kelly [illegible] school to [illegible] The front part of the building was a mass of flames and Mrs. Kelly ran to the rear, [illegible] an entrance there and [illegible]. She was [illegible] by a man whose name is not known, and the two of them turned and pulled frantically at the door. They were unable to move it in the slightest, and there was nothing at hand by which they could hope to break it down. In utter despair of saving any of the children, they turned their attention to the windows and by smashing some of the glass they managed to save a few of the pupils.

The suburb of Collinwood, counting about 8,000 people and [illegible] within an hour of the outbreak of the fire nearly every one of them was gathered around the blazing ruins of the schoolhouse, hundreds of parents fighting frantically with the policemen and firemen who were busily engaged in saving the lives of the children cresting in the burning building and doing their best to extinguish the fire.

Deputy Coroner Harry McNeil, who was in charge of the morgue in the Lake Shore depot declared that the faces of nearly all the bodies were so badly burned that it would be impossible to identify them. Mr McNeil said, "I have many portions of bodies and dozens of hands and feet which have been torn off and burned away, but which can not possibly be identified. There are four well-developed female bodies among the dead. Two of them may be older girls, but the other two are certainly women."

An Early Story.

Cleveland, March 4. -One hundred children lost their lives this morning in a fire which destroyed the North Collinwood school. More are missing and may be dead. The total list of dead and missing is not complete. It will not be known until a house to house canvass has been finished.

The fire started in the basement from an overheated furnace. The panic-stricken children rushed to the rear door which opened inward. They massed against it until it was jammed tightly shut. There they were crushed or died of suffocation. On the second and third floors many escaped down the two fire escapes which were located at the ends of the building. The halls opened onto these escapes.

Third Floor an Attic.

The third floor was constructed as an attic.

The school was crowded and the smaller pupils, ranging in age from six to eight, were placed there in temporary class rooms.

Nearly all the children were killed in the mass at the first floor door.

This door was finally opened by men outside but a wall of flame had formed across it. And most of the children there were already dead.

Before the mass, a group of distracted mothers fought with the firemen, trying to drag the bodies from the tangled heap. The father of Gretchen Dorn, a member of the board of education, pulled the arms from the little body of his daughter in his struggle.

Homes of people living near the school were turned into temporary morgues. At the Lake Shore shops forty-four bodies were piled in the storeroom. Glenville hospital cared for seven bodies.

The fire was about out at 1:30. Firemen still played water on the ruins and it is feared several bodies are entombed there. Only three walls of the three story building are standing.

Hero Is Dying.

Cleveland, March 4.—Wallace Upton, for years, is dying of his burns at his home. He was fatally hurt in saving the children from the burning building. He saved eighteen, [illegible] extinguished. He was carried to his home.

When Upton saw that the children were trapped at the rear door, he forced his way through and fought the flames in an effort to shield the children. The flames came [illegible] and [illegible]. Not heeding his danger, he seized child after child and threw eighteen into the arms of two Lake Shore brakemen who stood below.

The last child taken was a little girl. He [illegible] her by the [illegible] was so badly burned that [illegible] came [illegible]. The horror of [illegible] overcame him and he fell [illegible] into the flames. He was carried out.

Herbert Edelberg, No. 5227 McCartney avenue, twelve, a student in Miss Lulu M. Rowley's room, tells the following story:

Another Story of Horror.

"The [illegible] on [illegible] The fire [illegible] the school [illegible] but the [illegible] 'Fire drill,' falsely [illegible] Miss Rowley told them to [illegible] and keep quiet. At this time [illegible] room was filled with smoke [illegible] the children were screaming [illegible] yelling and finally they broke [illegible] from the control of the teacher and rushed [illegible]. When I got [illegible] rushing down the stairs [illegible] jammed [illegible] them. [illegible] and [illegible] running [illegible] The flames [illegible] from [illegible] to the second [illegible] children [illegible] on [illegible] There [illegible] water.

"[illegible] Herbert [illegible] the stairway [illegible] hands [illegible] for the [illegible] the flames [illegible] from the [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] E. E. Koke, an [illegible] of the Lake Shore said. "I [illegible] as long as I believed [illegible] could offer [illegible] that the children might be rescued.

"But as the floors crashed in and the shrieks of the children [illegible] [illegible] I was in the [illegible] of the blazing [illegible] my back to the place.

"Even then somehow the swift [illegible] of the scene impelled me [illegible] again. The fire [illegible] was [illegible] getting from wrecking. Men with [illegible] and shovels advanced to the door.

"At first it resisted their efforts, then toppled inward at the top.

"The door and [illegible] closed by the bodies of the children. They were piled to four feet. As the opening revealed the charred forms, fathers and relatives [illegible] forward and threw themselves upon the mass.

Relatives Driven Back.

The police and firemen drove them back. Then they began to dig out the corpses. They put the bodies upon sheets and began to carry them to the improvised morgue. The line of [illegible] was continuous.

"When I arrived the third floor windows were filled with boys and girls. The flames [illegible] lower windows, would hide them at times.

"Between flashes of flames their faces could be seen, changing from white to red, as the fire beat against them.

"Then came the collapse. The whole interior of the building fell in.

"I talked with a teacher who had escaped. She seemed dazed and her mind a blank. Frantic mothers seized her and tried to make her tell where their children were. She could not answer them."

One Great Funeral.

Cleveland, O., March 5 —Collinwood will bury its dead in one great funeral, probably Friday. One fund will pay the cost of burial, and one field will hold the little bodies. One great monument will mark the spot. Partial arrangements for the funeral were completed this morning in a joint session of Mayor Westropp, the council, board of education, preachers and undertakers. A field will be purchased by the city. Unless private funerals are desired by some parents, all the graves will be dug here. And no other bodies will ever lie in this plot than those of the fire victims.

The bodies burned beyond recognition will be placed in graves bearing numbers. Services will be held in all the churches at the same time. The date will be fixed tonight.

Plans for relief were formed at a joint session of the board of trade and council committees with a commission of business men at noon today.

Crowds About Morgue.

Police Captain Schmunk today asked Inspector Rowe for ten more policemen to help handle the crowd about the Lake Shore morgue.

The Cleveland Y. W. C. A. today sent out 100 women to assist in caring for the injured and to prepare for the funerals.

A legal fight over the burned and twisted body of one of the Collinwood fire victims is threatened between the child's father and his divorced wife.

As a result, the little corpse lies at a Collinwood morgue guarded by an officer under orders of Coroner Burke.

The child is John Rush, six. He was one of those who went to death in the mad panic during the fire horror Wednesday.

Parents Are Divorced.

A year ago his father, L. W. Rush, was divorced from his wife, Effie. With the decree of separation, the court gave the mother the custody of the child.

Since then, the wife has married Clinton Taylor, an employe of the Lake Shore. The body was identified by his foster father.

Later Rush, the boy's real father, appeared at the morgue and identified the body also. He asserted his right to it. But the mother refused to surrender it.

The mother claimed the body as hers by order of the court which gave her the boy when she got her decree of divorce. The father insisted that he would get a writ of attachment if necessary.

Assembly Horrified.

Columbus, O., March 5.—Horrified by the [illegible] holocaust at Cleveland, members of the general assembly today were discussing [illegible] legislation [illegible] [illegible] steps [illegible] fire escapes.

Representative James Reynolds of Cleveland [illegible] a bill drafted [illegible] [illegible] of workshops and factories. [illegible] the [illegible] and the right to order [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] assembly [illegible] Reynolds [illegible] [illegible] in instead of [illegible] follow the [illegible] a bill by one providing for an inspection of the institutions.

To Aid Sufferers.

Columbus, O., March 5.—John Eisenman of Cleveland, original architect of the burned Collinwood school building, declared to members of the general assembly today that the doors of the building opened outward instead of inward as reported. He said each of the front doors was six feet wide, making a space of twelve feet. He believes one of the doors was locked.

Under suspension of rules, Representative Hill will introduce a bill today to appropriate $25,000 from the state treasury for the relief of the Collinwood sufferers. The bill provides a commission of three Collinwood citizens to distribute relief.

A bill may be introduced making it a felony for any janitor to lock doors of school buildings during sessions. Resolutions of sympathy for the sufferers will be adopted by the assembly Thursday afternoon.

A bill by Reed, of Wood county, which seeks to prevent such holocausts is on the house calendar today and will probably be brought up under suspension of the rules and passed. The measure provides for compulsory fire drills at least once a month in schools of fifty or more pupils.

The bill makes school principals responsible for the training of the children to save themselves and penalty of $25 fine is fixed.

A Rift in the Gloom.

Cleveland, March 5.—For twenty-four hours Henry Marks, forty-one Wood street, haunted the Lake Shore morgue in Collinwood. He was searching for the body of the little girl, Hattie, aged fourteen. She was a pupil in the Collinwood school and had not been heard from since the morning of the fire. Half a dozen times he went to the morgue, scanning the grim lines of bodies. Half a dozen times he went back to his wife without word from the little girl.

Today Marks stood before the morgue. His friend, Police Captain Schmunk was near him. Turning to the captain, Marks said: "You go in for me. I cannot stand it again."

Schmunk promised and Marks turned away. The next moment Schmunk heard a shout. Marks had dashed into the crowd and clasped a little girl to his breast—his little girl. She had run away from school the morning of the fire to visit her aunt, in Cleveland. Not until this morning did she hear of the fire. She immediately started home and her way led past the morgue.

The incident was one of the few rifts in the all-pervading gloom today.

JAPAN TRYING TO FORCE A WAR

Continued From Page One.

France, Russia and Great Britain.

How Japs Gain Approval.

"These powers with Oriental ambitions realize that in the last analysis they can remain in Asia only with the consent of Japan. This includes the British occupation of India as well as British hope of a sphere of influence in central Asia, or the Yangtse valley. It is both with an inducement and a threat that Japan has procured the approval of European nations as to her policy in regard to China.

"Should Japan gain control of the Pacific or an after war with America, the next move would be to bring about the suppression of Germany, then that of France, and last of all, Great Britain."

Ridicule War Talk.

Tokyo, March 5. Members of the Japanese government continue to ridicule the idea of a war with China over the Tatsu Maru. They are a unit, however, in declaring that the latter government must surrender the confiscated vessel with proper apologies and compensation to the owners.

The [illegible] are less angry than [illegible] embarrassed by the situation. The foreign office has long [illegible] and the [illegible] sign of [illegible] to the Chinese would [illegible] Japanese officials [illegible]. One report is that the Mikado may appeal to England or the United States to [illegible] the dispute [illegible] China [illegible] agree [illegible] to Japanese demands.

[illegible] Chinese [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] court [illegible] emperor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cabinet.

The View of Takahira.

[illegible] Baron Takahira [illegible]

PROCTOR DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Senator from Vermont Passes Away, Wednesday,

AT APARTMENTS IN WASHINGTON

His Illness Is but of Short Duration.

The Senator's Ailment Is at First Diagnosed as Grip, Which Turns into Pleurisy and Later Pneumonia Develops—Senator Proctor Is in His Seventy-Seventh Year. A Wealthy Democrat.

Washington, March 5. — United State Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont died at his apartments at the Champlain here after a short illness, following an attack of the grip. The senator's son, Governor Proctor of Vermont, who was summoned to the city, was at the bedside when the senator passed away. Senator Proctor was 77 years old. The senator had been ill and confined to his room at the Champlain apartments in this city for about a week. His ailment was diagnosed as grip, which later developed into pleurisy, with pneumonic complications which affected the heart, and which in his enfeebled condition proved too much for his powers of resistance. The senator's body will be taken to Proctorsville, Vt. Senator Proctor had been a conspicuous factor in politics and business interests of Vermont for many years, and was reputed to be one of the wealthiest Democrats in the United States senate. He was largely interested in the marble industry.

A STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY AUDITOR

Condition of the Treasury of Marion County.

The monthly financial statement of County Auditor Charles L. Allen shows a balance on March 1 of $304,411.53, with an overdraft of $44,275.67 and an outstanding warrant account of $1,591.85.

The receipts during the month amounted to $7,232.95, while the disbursements were $31,604.06.

February 1 there was a balance of $316,579.17, with an overdraft of $32,172.50. The amount of money in the county treasury is $3,981.16, while the county deposits drawing interest of two per cent. amount to $257,653.51.

Threatening Hughes.

Albany, N. Y., March 4.—It became known this afternoon that Governor Hughes has received letters threatening his life, if he does not stop his agitation against race track gambling.

Few men are in moral danger as great as those who proclaim religion so strenuously they feel no need to practice it.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN.

EAST BUFFALO Cattle: Export cattle, $5 50@5 90, shipping steers, $5 10@5 25, butcher cattle, $5 10@5 60, heifers, $3 50@5 [illegible], cows, $3 25@4 60; bulls, $3 25@4 75; milkers and springers, $25 00@[illegible] 00. Calves: Best, $5 00@9 50. Sheep and Lambs: Mixed sheep, $5 25@5 60, wethers, $5 50@6 00, ewes, $5 00@5 50, yearlings, $6 00@6 50, lambs, $6 00@7 50. Hogs: Heavies, $4 80, mediums and Yorkers, $4 50@4 85, pigs, $4 50; stags, $3 [illegible]; roughs, $4 10@4 25.

CHICAGO Cattle: Steers, $4 25@6 [illegible], cows, $3 15@5 00; heifers, $2 50@5 2[illegible], bulls, $3 40@4 50, stockers and feeders, $2 75@4 9[illegible]. Calves—$5 75@7 25. Sheep and Lambs: Sheep, $4 25@6 00; lambs, $6 00@7 00, yearlings, $5 75@6 35. Hogs: [illegible] heavy shipping, $4 40@4 47½, [illegible] $4 10@4 45, packing, $4 00@4 40, light mixed, $4 30@4 25; choice light, $4 35@4 40, pigs, $3 50@4 37. Wheat: No 2 red, $1 01½@1 01¾. Corn No. [illegible]

PITTSBURG - Cattle: Choice, $5 6[illegible] 5 75, prime, $5 40@5 60, tidy butchers, $4 50@5 35; heifers, $3 00@5 00; cows [illegible] and stags, $2 50@4 50; fresh cows [illegible] Calves—Veal, $6 00@8 [illegible]. Sheep and Lambs: Prime wethers, $5 [illegible], good mixed, $5 50@5 [illegible]0; lambs, $5 [illegible]@7 50. Hogs: Heavy hogs, $4 [illegible] mediums and heavy Yorkers, $4 75@4 [illegible] light Yorkers, $4 70, pigs, $4 45@4 5[illegible]

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Steers, $4 60[illegible] heifers, $3 75@4 50, cows, $2 [illegible] bulls, $3 25@4 00; milkers [illegible] springers, $25 00@45 00; Calves—$[illegible] Sheep and Lambs—Mixed sheep, $3 [illegible] 25, wethers, $5 25@5 75, ewes, $4 75@5 25, lambs, $5 50@7 35. Hogs: Yorkers, $4 45@4 55; mediums, $4 [illegible] heavies, $4 55, mixed, $4 65, [illegible] $1 [illegible] stags, $3 50.

CINCINNATI Wheat: No 2 red, $1 0[illegible] Corn: No. 2, 50½@60c. Oats—No. 2, [illegible] Rye—No. 2, 88@90c. Lard, $7 [illegible] Bulk meats, $6 50. [illegible] Hogs, $3 [illegible] Cattle, $[illegible] Sheep—$2 50@5 25. Lambs—$[illegible]

NEW YORK Cattle: Steers, $[illegible] bulls, $[illegible] 25; cows, $2 [illegible] [illegible] Calves, [illegible] Lambs [illegible] spring lambs [illegible]

TOLEDO — Wheat, $1.00, corn, [illegible] oats [illegible] cloverseed, $11 [illegible]

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Chicago, March 5.—Eggs— Extras, firsts 19.

Butter: Extras in creamery [illegible] 26@28.

Live poultry – Turkeys 13; [illegible] hens 12; spring chickens 12½.

FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF RICHWOOD CHURCH

Special Services Are Being Held by Methodists.

ADDRESSES MADE BY VARIOUS PASTORS

Florence Richards To Address People at M. E. Church—Sterling Cheney Buys a Fine Farm—The State Fire Marshal Makes an Investigation. Some Richwood Notes.

Richwood, March 6.—[Special.]—The fourth anniversary of the dedication of the M. E. church is being celebrated here this week. A banquet was held in the church parlors, Wednesday evening, in charge of the Ladies' Aid society. At the platform meeting, at 7:30 o'clock, addresses were made by Rev. David Bowers, presiding elder of Lima district, Rev. D. H. Bailey, of Marion, and Presiding Elder William McK Brackney, of Delaware. The meeting this evening will open with roll call and each member present will respond with a statement of time of conversion, number of years in the church and a favorite scripture text. Addresses will be made by T. J. Williams, Mrs. O. Marriatt, Dr. O. L. Mather, Rev. George B. Wiltsie, E. R. Graham, F. L. Winter, George O. Fisher and Mrs. B. F. Davis. Friday evening a vocal and instrumental and literary program will be rendered, in charge of the choir.

Mrs. Florence D. Richards, the national temperance organizer, evangelist and lecturer, will speak in the Richwood M. E. church, Friday evening, March 13, on the subject "What a Woman Saw in Europe."

A semi-annual convention of the Baptist Sunday-schools of the Mad River association will be held here, March 27-29. Several noted Sunday-school workers will be present. The sessions will be held in the Baptist church.

Two representatives of the Anti-Saloon league will be in Richwood Sunday. One will speak in the M. E. church and one in the Presbyterian church in the morning. In the afternoon a mass meeting will be held in the M. P. church, under the auspices of the Good Government league. A union service will be held in the Baptist church in the evening.

Sterling S. Cheney, who formerly lived on a farm near Essex and later lived in Richwood, has purchased the Scott Rogers farm of 257 acres, in Taylor township. The Rogers farm is one of the best in Union county and is well improved, having a number of fine buildings. The consideration was $18,000. Mr. and Mrs. Cheney will take possession soon.

Elmo E. Seig, who took the examination at Kenton, recently, for an appointment to the naval academy at Annapolis, from the Eighth congressional district, succeeded in getting third place in the order of grading, the appointment going to a Bellefontaine young man.

The members of the W. C. T. U. rendered an interesting program, Tuesday afternoon, at the residence of Mrs. M. C. Wolgamot, on south Franklin street.

Mrs. Sarah Fisher, of Columbus, visited her daughter Mrs. Clifford Blair, during the past week.

Miss Nelie Street returned home, Sunday, from a week's visit with friends in Columbus.

Mrs. Harriett Lister returned to her home in Marion, Monday, after spending two weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Graham, of east Ottawa street.

Miss Georgiana Peet, of Monnette Hall, Delaware, visited over Sunday here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Peet.

Mr. and Mrs. James Davis returned to their home in Marion, Sunday, after a few days visit with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Corey west of Richwood.

Earl Elzie, of Magnetic Springs, spent Sunday here with his cousin, Miss Allie Carroll, leaving in the evening for Akron, where he has accepted a position.

Morris Carroll spent Sunday with his brother, F. C. Carroll, of Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Kagay and little son returned to their home in Marion, Sunday, after spending a few days with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Rosette.

Leo Fisher, of Marion, spent Sunday here with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Fisher.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, of Marion, were guests, Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. George Harriman and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. Raucie Fuller returned to their home in Bucyrus, Sunday, after several days visit here with Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Biddle and other relatives.

W. C. Hill, of Delaware, spent Sunday here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Hill.

Mrs. Melissa Gill and daughter, Miss Nellie, of Marion, spent Sunday here with Mr and Mrs. J. P. Marriott and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Lister, of Marion, were guests, Sunday, at the Graham home on east Ottawa street.

Walter Eckelberry, of the Ohio State university at Columbus, spent Saturday and Sunday here.

"Ten Plagues of Richwood" was the subject of a forceful sermon delivered, Saturday night, by Rev. William B. Phillips, of the Christian church. Rev. Mr. Phillips came here a few weeks ago from Anderson, Indiana, and has done much good since locating here, having called at the poorer homes of the town and succeeded in inducing a large number of men and boys to attend church and Sunday-school. At the close of the sermon, Saturday night, nine converts were baptized. The revival services closed, Sunday night, but evangelistic meetings will be held each Wednesday evening. Mrs. Phillips, who is a good musician, will give instructions to the large chorus choir which has been organized.

Mrs. W. P. Penry and Mrs. Mary Penry and little son, of Radnor, were guests, Saturday, of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Roberts.

Mrs. J. H. Heasley, of Columbus, has been the guest, during the past week, of her father, L. H. Stephenson, and other relatives in Richwood.

Miss Ethel Wright returned, Monday, from Columbus, where she spent the past four weeks.

A. J. Lewis, of Marion, and William Gordon, of West Mansfield, are invoicing the stock of hardware sold by W. F. Ross to Baldwin & Peet a few days ago.

Rev. Moses Smith, a full-blooded Chippewa Indian, is holding revival services at the Friends' church, west of Richwood. Rev. Mr. Smith conducted evangelistic meetings at the Friends' church in Byhalia in January and has been preaching in the country churches northwest of Richwood for several weeks. He is very successful in all his meetings and is doing much good. His home is in northern Michigan.

Alfred Wilkins and Oliver Lenox, who have been in Oklahoma for several months past, returned to Richwood, last week.

Several witnesses were examined at the investigation of the O. D. Browning fire, held at the Villa hotel, Saturday afternoon, by State Fire Marshal D. S. Cramer, of Columbus, and Deputy Val Lee, of Sidney, but nothing has been made public as to the result of the investigation.

Mrs. Jennie Hutchinson and Mrs. Eva Sabine, of Dayton, were guests of Mrs. R. D. Roberts, Monday, coming to Richwood to attend the funeral of the late Rev. T. B. Graham, D. D.

J. S. Kagay, M. E. Stamats and Nathan Martino, of Claiborne township, were chosen, Tuesday, as members of the grand jury, and John Ogan and O. G. Bolenbaugh, members of the petit jury, for the April term of court. For Jackson township John Schmelzer will serve on the grand jury and E. A. Temple on the petit jury.

The will of the late John Blair, of Richwood, was read at Marysville, Friday. The son, J. F. Blair, receives the home farm of 173 acres, in Claiborne township, with the condition that $600 per year be paid to the widow, Camilla Blair. $300 to be paid six months from the time of probation of the will, this sum to be paid during her lifetime. A grandson, R. B. Blair, is to receive $1,000 from the executor within three years from the time of probation and the granddaughters, Mamie E. Sidle and Bessie L. Penniston, are to receive $500 each within the same period. The son, J. F. Blair, was appointed executor of the estate without bond. He asks that no inventory be made. The will was executed by J. L. Cameron, January 28, 1908, and was witnessed by M. C. Wolgamot and C. S. Marriott. Probate Judge Thornton has appointed W. H. Conboy and J. P. Marriott to appraise the real estate. The residue of the estate is bequeathed to the widow, Camilla Blair.

A bad blaze was narrowly averted, Sunday night, in the local telephone office. A lamp exploded and the night operator, being unable to throw the blazing lamp from the window, dropped it on the floor, the flames soon spreading to the north wall. Night Watchman William Monroe happened to be near at the time and he soon extinguished the blaze. The damage was slight.

W. H. Husted is in New York City, this week, attending a meeting of Erie railroad men.

OBITUARY.

Leslie Wayne the little son of Mr. and Mrs. William Deal was born in Morral, April 14, 1906. He died January 21, 1908, aged one year, nine months and seven days. He leaves to mourn his death a father and mother, two brothers and five sisters. Interment was made at Brush Ridge cemetery Wyandot county.

* * *

Smoked Hams.

You can afford to buy your summer supply now. Retailing at 12½c but a special discount by the 100 lbs. R. T Lewis & Co., North of Court House.

NOTICE—Any one wanting ditching or tiling of any kind done should address Pool & Lewis, Harpster, Ohio, as they have just purchased a tiling machine and are prepared to do the work promptly.
84-5-wk-1

REGULAR MEETING OF LADIES' AID SOCIETY

Mrs. C. O. Barnthouse Hostess to Members.

SERVICES ARE HELD AT AGOSTA MISSION

Mrs. George Lehman Is Called to the Bedside of Her Daughter, Who Is Ill—Some News Notes of Interest Gathered at Agosta During the Past Week.

Agosta, March, 5.—[Special.]—Mrs. Claude Wertz, of Marion was the guest of Mrs. H. O. Ogden Friday.

Mrs. Arthur Lippincott and daughter, Rachel, of Marion, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Nesbaum from Monday until Wednesday.

Mrs. R. M. Imbody and Mrs. George Black were visiting relatives in Marion last Thursday and Friday.

Mrs. George Lehman was called to Marion Friday by the illness of her daughter, Mrs. Walter Patton.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Orr spent Saturday in LaRue.

Miss Jessie Burley, Miss Nyda Gongway and Miss Rosa Scherger were Marion visitors last Saturday.

Miss Joy Corey returned to Marion, Saturday, after spending a week with her parents north of town.

Miss Lela Baker, of LaRue, returned to her home Monday, after a pleasant visit with Miss Mae Crissinger.

A meeting of the Ladies' Aid society was held at the home of Mrs. C. O. Barnthouse, Wednesday afternoon. Light refreshments were served.

Misses Edna and Nina Dutton visited friends at LaRue, Saturday.

Charm Cline, of south of Marion, is visiting at the home of Marion Patterson, residing south of here.

Mrs. W. E. Cleveland spent Saturday with her sister in Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. Eliza Smith of Marion, are visiting Mr. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, residing two miles south of here.

John Rusler and W. F. Dutton were in Marion on business Saturday.

Miss Adeline Avery, of Morral, was the guest of Miss Nina Dutton last Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. W. G. Dutton was in Marion last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Payne, of Watkins, were visiting their son, A. L. Payne, and friends here the first of the week.

E. Martin, John Tron and J. E. Dutton spent Saturday in Marion.

Miss Lona Dickason is confined to her home by a severe attack of tonsilitis.

Cook Young and Sherman Stout spent Tuesday in Marion.

Miss Mildred Endicott and Goldie Dickason were in Marion, Monday.

Mrs. Henry Tobias visited LaRue friends Wednesday.

Miss Mary Uncapher, of Marion, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Rollin Fitts, this week.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. SinClair were visiting friends in Marion last Tuesday.

Mrs. Clark Longshore is suffering from rheumatism.

Jerome Horton attended the Republican convention at Columbus Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Severns, of Marion, were visiting relatives here the first part of this week.

Thomas White and son were Marion visitors Saturday.

R. E. Prettyman was in Marion, Tuesday.

Dayton Cleveland made a business trip to Marion, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Williams residing south of here entertained a number of their friends Wednesday evening.

Miss Lola Berry was the guest of Marion friends last Wednesday.

Mrs. Nona Brauner is visiting friends in Marion.

Clarence Young was in Marion on business Wednesday.

Mrs. W. T. Dutton is quite ill this week.

A. L. Payne and Frank Dall were Marion visitors last Saturday.

Silas Dickason visited his daughters in Marion, Tuesday.

The funeral services of Allen Godfrey were held at Essex, Wednesday, at 1 o'clock. Interment was made in the Price cemetery.

Mrs. Ann Bainbridge has returned to her home in Essex after a very pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. Jennie Payne.

Mrs. Ernest Shields visited friends in Marion last Friday.

A series of meetings was held at the mission this week and speakers from many of the surrounding towns were present.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Rush, of Gurley, last Sunday.

On account of the high water several of the country schools have been closed this week as it was impossible for the teachers to get to the buildings.

Miss Mary Ann Cone returned home Wednesday from Indianapolis, where she has been visiting relatives and friends for the past three months.

Several couples from here attended the dance given at the Scott Town hall Thursday evening.

Miss Hollie Dickason visited her sister Mrs. Nelson Hatch of Marion, Thursday.

R. E. Prettyman and Henry Tobias were in LaRue on business last Friday.

Gus Lavisi spent Tuesday with his sister, Mrs. W. L. Kerr, of Marion.

ARE MARRIED AT HOME OF MINISTER

Miss Mack and Mr. David L. Rutherford.

Miss Catharine Mack, of Pleasant township, and Mr. David L. Rutherford were united in marriage at the Calvary Evangelical parsonage on High street, Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Rev. Clarence W. Hensel officiating. The bridegroom is employed as a farm hand at the county infirmary.

MRS. THOMAS SECKEL GIVEN NICE SURPRISE

Affair in Celebration of Birthday Anniversary.

A SMALL COMPANY OF RELATIVES PRESENT

Mrs. S. E. Irey Entertains the Members of Woman's Foreign Missionary Society—Changes Made in the Operators at Caledonia—Some News Notes of the Week.

Caledonia, March 6.—[Special.]—The Woman's Foreign Missionary society was entertained at the home of Mrs. S. E. Irey Wednesday afternoon. During the business session, it was decided to hold a chicken-pie supper at the town hall Saturday evening, March 14. One new member was admitted to the organization. Light refreshments were served by the hostess.

Mrs. Thomas Seckel was given a pleasant surprise, Tuesday, when her children and grandchildren unexpectedly arrived to help celebrate her fifty-seventh birthday. Twenty-two members of the family were present. Dinner was served at the noon hour and the afternoon was given to social amusements. Mrs. Seckel was the recipient of a fine set of dishes and a hand-painted picture The out-of-town guests were Thomas Seckel, Jr., of Columbus and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Blank and Robert Seckel and family of near Marion. The occasion was also the celebration of the thirty-fifth anniversary of the birth of Robert Seckel.

Sixty-three friends of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Strouse were entertained at their home three miles northwest of here, Friday evening. A pleasant evening was spent and an oyster supper was enjoyed.

Mrs. Edmond Molloy and daughter, Ruth Louise, returned to their home in Marion Monday, after a visit with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Margraff.

Theodore Stafford is remodeling his residence on north High street. The house was recently damaged by fire.

W. H. Harrington visited his parents at Columbia the latter part of last week.

Henry and Barney Meister, of Marion, were guests of their brother, Philip, and family last Saturday.

Samuel Winemiller and daughter, Cora, of southeast of Ashley visited from Saturday until Tuesday with relatives north of town.

James Geyer left for Spokane, Washington, Monday, where he expects to remain some time.

William Wilcox and little daughter of Columbus were here Saturday and Sunday visiting Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Burt.

Andrew Hinds was in Van Wert county last week the guest of his sister.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Welch and daughter, of Green Camp, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Wiecraft.

Miss Florence Ault left for Dayton, Sunday where she will be engaged as trimmer in a millinery store.

Ralph Douce, who is attending college at Oberlin, visited with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Douce, west of town, from Saturday until Monday.

Mrs. A. M. Dilts and daughter, Florence, went to Marion Monday evening where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Stanley a few days.

T. J. Anderson is at Columbus and Cleveland this week purchasing goods for his clothing store.

Mrs. S. S. Simpson went to Pemberville, Saturday for a week's visit with her daughter, Mrs. John Rolf.

Mrs. Richard Geyer was the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Margaret Cressinger, at Marion, from Saturday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. V. Neal spent Sunday with Richard Hostetter and family of Marion.

Mr. and Mrs. William Wood and Mr. and Mrs. John Wood were near Marseilles several days of last week and while there attended the birthday anniversary celebration of their brother-in-law, Frank Dawson, which was observed Saturday. Although Mr. Dawson is sixty-eight years of age he has only been able to celebrate sixteen of his birthday anniversaries.

Frank Bayles, operator at the Erie tower here, was sight-seeing in Chicago last week. While asleep at a hotel Thursday night thieves entered his room and stole a fine watch and chain valued highly as a gift from his father, about twelve dollars in money, some private papers and his railroad pass.

The ladies of the Universalist church will give a box social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Underwood, Thursday evening, March 12.

Miss Gertrude Seckel is attending the millinery openings in Columbus this week.

A social dance at the town hall Wednesday evening was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Mattox moved from the Highly property on south High street to their farm west of town, last Monday, and Watson Fate and family moved to the property vacated by the former.

In compliance with the nine-hour law, three operators are now employed at the local Erie tower. Robert Price, former night man, now has the first trick, being on duty from 6 a. m. until noon. Frank Bayles, former day man, is on duty from noon until 9 p. m. and Otto Schlientz has charge of the office from 9 p. m. until 6 a. m. Mr. Price will be required to work three hours at the depot each day to complete his day's work.

Louis Columbus of Galion has purchased the George Beck property and will move here with his family in a short time. Mr. and Mrs. George Beck will reside with them.

REAL ESTATE.

H. H. Beavers to J. R. Lupton, one lot in Morral, $125.

Dennis M. Breen to George P. Cod[illegible], two lots in Prospect, $2,500.

Ezekiel Brown to Erastus Bryson, 156 acres in Salt Rock township, $11,200.

E. J. Cox to Samuel L. Fate, one lot in Marion, $1,775.

Eden Dexson to W. H. Judd, one lot in LaRue, $225.

J. W. Dickason to O. W. Kinnaman, 100 acres in Bowling Green township, $8,500.

G. R. Fleischer to Mary Fleischer, part of two lots in Marion, $500.

Dora Eliley to E. S. Moon, a lot in Marion, $500.

George Harris to Peter Harris, about twenty-six and one-third acres in Bowling Green township, $1,200.

Wilson Imbody to William Imbody, [illegible] and one fourth acres in Bowling Green township, $5,000.

George C. Jenner to Hannah Gecks[illegible], fifteen acres in Richland township, $1.

Thomas E. Kennedy to Emma E. Kennedy, one lot in Marion, $1.

Ambrose H. Myers to E. N. Uncapher, one lot in Marion, $2,900.

I. R. McNeal to D. F. R[illegible], one lot in Prospect, $1,400.

Nellie M. Otis to Rebe R. Wright, one lot in Marion, $2,500.

I. B. Sharrock to Joan Sharrock, undivided two-thirds interest of twenty three acres in Tully township, $770.

Lucretia Schurlle to George Estlack, part of two lots in Marion, $2,500.

Charles H. Seckel to Mattie A. Fate, one lot in Caledonia, $500.

Lewis Schoenberger to Ella Schoenberger, one lot in Marion, $1.

H. W. Tobias to Dayton Cleveland, two lots in Agosta, $1,000.

G. A. Thibaut to Frank V. Stoll, part of one lot in Marion, $800.

E. N. Uncapher to Ambrose H. Myers, one lot in Marion, $400.

E. O. Uncapher to Ambrose H. Myers, one lot in Marion, $400.

PROBATE.

Marriage licenses have been issued to Miss Nettie M. Quigley, of this city, and William Stose, of Portland, Oregon, and Miss Dorothea A. Baseler and Luther C. Porter, both of Green Camp.

A marriage license has been issued to Miss Catharine Mack and David L. Rutherford.

If prohibition were to spread like a universal mantle over the entire country and really prohibit maybe the first robin would not be seen so soon.—Chicago News.

When we see a man who cultivates long finger nails, we think of clubs, pistols and that sort of thing.

Even with his experience a self-made man sometimes finds it difficult to make true friends.

THE WEDDING OF

Mr. Deep Cut Prices to Miss Over Stock

Means the grandest bargains ever offered. Prices and profits forgotten. We invite you to the wedding of

MR. DEEP CUT PRICES to MISS OVER STOCK.

We have never held a special sale unless there was a good reason for it. The backward season has put a damper on business, and we find ourselves now, with a stock on hand greater than we can afford to carry.

OUR FRIEND, MR. DEEP CUT PRICES, steps in just in time and forms this ALLIANCE with MISS OVER STOCK and agrees to take the entire family off our hands.

The startling reductions in prices we have made in honor of this occasion, will be a revelation in retailing. It will prove a master-stroke in modern merchandising and will go down in history as the most gigantic Bargain Event in this city.

Come to the Celebration Which Begins

Saturday, March 7

At 7 O'clock A. M.

This is not a sale of old winter goods which would now be dear at any price, but includes our entire stock, many goods that have not been in stock ten days.

To the man or women who avails themselves of this opportunity of buying

SHOES

it means the saving of many dollars. It means the bringing down of our entire stock to the lowest prices ever known in this locality. Every shoe has felt the keen cut of the knife. It's a sale you cannot afford to miss.

Prices and Profits Forgotten.

One lot of Men's Calfskin Shoes 99c
One lot of Women's Kid. Patent Tip Shoes 89c
Men's $1.75 all leather Shoes, sale price $1.39
Men's $2.25 Dress and Work Shoes, sale price $1.69
Men's $2.45 Extra Heavy Work Shoes, sale price $1.79
Men's $2.75 Vici Kid, Leather Lined Shoes, sale price $1.89
Men's $2.75 Genuine Patent Colt Dress Shoes, sale price .. $1.89
Men's $4.00 Hand Made Dress Shoes, sale price $2.75
Boys' $1.50 all leather Shoes, 2½ to 5½, sale price $1.15
Youths' $1.35 all leather Shoes, 11 to 2, sale price 99c
Youths' 99c all leather Shoes, 8 to 10½, sale price 79c
Boys' $2.50 Gen. Patent Colt Shoes, 2½ to 5½, sale price $1.89
Child's 75c Patent Tipped Kid Shoes, 5½ to 8, sale price 50c
Child's 50c Patent Tipped Shoes, 1 to 5, sale price 29c

MUSLINS UNDERPRICED

7c yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, per yard .... 5c (and mind you, this is a 7c quality, something far better than you used to get at 5c). Limit 10 yards to a customer.

Hill's and Hope Bleached Muslins, per yard, 9⅞c Limit 10 yards to a customer.

CALICOES, PER YARD, 4⅞c

A big line of standard prints; blues, blacks, grays and shirtings.

HERE'S SOME ROUSING PRICES.

9 Bars Lenox Soap 25c
5c Cuticle Soap, per cake 1c
Cuticura Soap 19c
Mennen's Talcum Powder 13c
Clark's O. N. T. Thread, guaranteed the genuine and all Nos. and all you want 5c
$1.00 Canvas Telescopes 50c
White Bib Overalls (all sizes) 35c
9-4 Lockwood Bleached Sheeting, worth 35c, sale price 25c
9-4 Bleached Linen Sheets, worth 75c, sale price 59c
Limit 5 to a customer.
25c Linen Pillow Cases, 45x36 .... 15c straight
20c Linen Pillow Cases, 42x36 .... 12½c
12½c Shirting, light and dark, per yard ... 10c
12½c Cotton Batting 10c
Lancaster and Amoskeag Ginghams, yard, 7c
Comfort Calicoes, per yard 4⅞c
50c Ruffled Curtains, 2½ yards long 39c

COTTON TOWELING, PER YARD 4c.

A good quality and worth 6c.
A good 8c Bleached Toweling for 5c
10c Linen Crash, 18-inch, per yard 7½c
Stevens' 12½c All Linen Crash, per yard .. 10c
50c "Driwell" Bath Towels 39c
25c "Driwell" Bath Towels 19c
15c Percales, light and dark, per yard .. 12½c
15c Fancy Dress Ginghams, per yard 12½c
15c Seersuckers, per yard 12½c
Genuine Heatherbloom, per yard 35c
25c Cotton Suitings (36 in. wide) per yd .. 10c
15c Cotton Suitings, per yard 8c
18-inch Corset Cover Embroidery, with beading edges, worth 35c, per yard 19c
15c White Swiss Curtain Goods, per yd., 12½c
$1.00 Pillow Tops 75c
50c Pillow Tops 39c
25c Pillow Tops 19c

HEATHERBLOOM SKIRTS.

$2.50 Genuine Heatherbloom Skirts for $1.50, cut extra full and nicely trimmed. The material by the yard in these skirts is worth 40c, and they contain 5 yards. Figure up for yourself if this is a bargain.

$1.50 Imitation Heatherbloom Skirts, made with patent draw strings, and a snap at 98c.

NEW YORK STORE West Center Street.

WE GLADLY MAIL YOU SAMPLES OF ANY MATERIALS YOU REQUEST.

The March sun and showers have set our suit store abloom: next week's special offers.

Have you ever observed the work of a great artist?

Were you ever in a position to watch the constant changes of the canvas under his skillful brush? To see each day the perfect completion of some part—and in the end the picture itself with every shadow, every line, every color in perfect harmony—expressing the wonderful powers of simply a brush and pigments when in the hands of a master?

Somewhat akin—has been the gradual transformation of our great SECTION DEVOTED TO WOMEN'S SUITS. Daily the express companies left hugh packages—whose contents when opened just served to "round out" some portion of the stocks.

Until today the PICTURE IS COMPLETE—so harmonious, so gigantic, so pleasing and suggestive that—oh well, when you visit the store, you'll understand why we lack for words.

Do You Remember

March, last year?

How from the very first day Old Sol smiled genially—how warm pleasant breezes were wafted from the South—and country roads grew dry and dusty?

And—not to be outdone by Mother Earth—what a rush everybody made for new spring clothes.

And March has started in along the same lines this year—urging us to be early prepared for warm days.

Suits marked $10 to $25.

You'll be surprised at the suit beauty and style that even $10 will buy in our "suit store" this season. Of course, we've managed to make some splendid purchases (through peculiar trade conditions) and by paring our own profits somewhat—we've a pleasure in store for the woman who wants to spend from $10 to $20.

"Spike" & "Butterfly" Suits

The two novelty styles advanced so far this season.

The "Spike" is severely man-tailored with the front of the jacket dipping into points. It is attractive and jaunty. In all materials with special values at **$15** and **$20.**

The Butterfly is more feminine and elaborate—influenced by the flowing styles of the Japanese—**$25** to **$50.**

Magnificent Silk & Wool Dress Fabrics from the globe's four corners attractively priced

MARCH has Much in Store.

—for last year it was a wonderfully busy month.

But it must be busier this year—and to make it so we've arranged some important events which will be announced later.

▮ ▮ ▮

The new trimmings (bands, braids, appliques, ornaments, etc.) and **buttons**—women say are much the finest we've ever carried.

▮ ▮ ▮

The new Butterick Patterns are in for spring. There have been improvements in them since last year but the prices are **10c** and **15c**—none higher.

▮ ▮ ▮

We've just opened some 98c black petticoats. We'd like to have you see. You'd think they were $2.

And now around the dress good and silk counters one finds a busy stir.

For forehanded women who know how much better it is to get their gowns into the dress-makers hands early—are getting the best of this giant showing.

Special silks much too good to last more than a few days—

Famous "Clifton Bond" taffeta at 59c—the silk with a guarantee bond, you know. It's the best 85c silk we ever carried—but commencing Saturday the following colors: tan, navy, gray, Copenhagen and black drop to 59c yard.

75c messaline taffetas 59c—a soft, shimmering silk in a great range of black and whites: stripes, checks and plaids: large and small. 59c.

At 59c—a splendid imitation of the rough "Rajah" silks cream and colors: browns, Copenhagen, blue, tan, raspberry, etc.

$1 black taffeta 75c—our guaranteed thirty inch rustling black taffeta at a bargain price.

Chiffon panama 59c—a line of very crisp chiffon panama to which little dust will cling; in an extra width—54 inches. Navy, brown, wine and green. Regularly it would be marked 75c.

Shadowy panama 39c—Have you heard of any other merchants offering crisp, yard-wide, phantom-striped panama at less than 50c? Brown, blue and white.

50c striped panamas worth 75c—40-inch wide Copenhagen, navy and brown panama with mystic, indefinite self-stripes.

See the new 50c tailored suitings—in splendid stripes, checks and combinations as like their more expensive relatives as two peas in a pod.

Special at $1—genuine Altman voile.

The freshness of the Spring Waists.

The tap has been opened wide the last few weeks—and beautiful new waists of every sort have been streaming in every day.

There is such a variety that no one style can be pointed out as being the best.

Net waists, lace trimmed waists of thin figured silk, silk and linen tailored waists, white lingerie styles all are equally stylish and favored.

The price range with a few score in-between prices—is from **49c** to **$20c.**

A Special Spring Jacket at $5.

Four styles we mention here—although there are more. And we believe you'll agree with us—that they would seem splendid values at $7.50.

A $5 tan jacket is built in an attractive way from soft covert cloth of exceptional fineness. Four-button, single-breasted fly front with a long roll lapel and mannish collar; novel patch pockets. All sizes.

At $5—another of darker tan covert; doube breasted; two buttons; velvet collar.

The other two styles are of black worsted; one fits snugly; the other, half-loose. Both are satin lined. $5.

Here's News to interest!

Among the new ginghams these are especially worthy your notice: —the handsome new patterns which were opened Thursday and which are head and shoulders above any other 15c ginghams in town:

The big lot 12½c ginghams—exactly the same brands that other local merchants are asking 15c for.

The 25c ginghams—most of them a yard wide and as soft to the touch as silk.

Our 12½c dress percales—it has been a long time since we've had on our shelves as good percale as this yard-wide cloth at 12½c. Dark and white ground patterns.

Our saving on an immense purchase of fresh new bed-spreads is passed along to our customers. Hemmed, fringed, and fringed with cut-corners—every spread a value worth securing. Prices range **$1 to $12.**

New colored wash goods you'll be glad to hear about.

Yesterday we welcomed a lot of high-class and rare 25c thin stuffs.

Cotton voiles whose surfaces carry some extremely new patterns, mostly the very large and striking effects. A fine and dainty blue seems to predominate. 25c yd.

New silk ginghams at a **quarter.**

25c Corset cover Embroidery 19c.

It isn't often we have such embroideries under 25c yard. We managed to get this attractive price concession through a very large deal. These embroideries are 17 inches wide. The beautiful patterns have rows of eyelets for the stringing of ribbon. Although the quantity is large—such a good thing cannot last forever. 19c yard.

Begin right: with a stylish Corset.

You've read, of course, that there has been a distinct **change in corset styles** this spring. How that there is a tendency to lessen the size of the hips and increase that of the waist. This in order to secure the **long, graceful straight lines** the season demands.

The best dollar corsets we've been able to find in America—eighteen new styles.

Warner's Rustproof Corsets (six styles) $1—you'll recognize the style superiority of these at a glance. And some of the good points you can't see—but very important though—are the rust proof bones that are unbreakable. Each bone is [illegible] tipped so that it cannot punch through the fabric. Security supporters are attached to every corset. $1

$1 Kabos—four styles that will appeal to many women.

C-B a la spirite corsets $1—six styles with or without supporters—for all figures.

$1 G-D Justrite corsets—[illegible] splendid styles.

Warner's Redferns—these [illegible] corsets are boned with real whalebone and are [illegible] modeled after the [illegible] French productions. [illegible] charge. **$3.50 to $8.**

The "Gossard" corset—[illegible] corset which "laces at front." **$5 up.**

Better Skirts than usual at $5.

We had no idea that these new $5 skirts would open up so superior to the average skirt at this price. $6.50 or $7 seems to fit them better.

Four styles in crisp dust shedding blue, black or brown panama. Very special at

$5.

Interest centers in these Lace Curtains

The housewife begins to think of spring curtains and hangings. Here's some of the most attractive lace curtains we've ever seen just unpacked this week.

Ruffled swiss at **39c to $2.**
Fine cluny **$2 to $15.**
Swiss, lace trimmed, **$1.50 to $3.**
Brussels net **$4 to $15.**
Irish point curtains **$2.50 to $13.50.**
Cable nets **$2, $3 up.**

New Irish bleached linens at **$1** yard.
Fine pattern cloths at **89c, $1, $1.25 to $3** yd.
Matched napkins, dozen, **$2.50, $3 to $12.**

Sturdy New Linens.

The "Linen Store" wishes to make its move into larger and lighter quarters on our east aisle memorable. So it offers these fine new linens just opened at attractive prices next week.

Art Network.

Fresh new shipments of Japanese ware, stamped patterns, wonderfully fine finished cushion tops. Easter novelties and cut glass make the "Art Store" the most attractive spot in the store.

Stampec cu[illegible] tops 50
Stamped center pieces 25c up
Stamped scarfs 89c
Stamped corset covers 40c
Stamped waists 85c
Stamped belts 25c

Uhler & Phillips, Marion.

DO YOU KNOW THAT WE SEND OUT MAIL ORDERS THE SAME HOUR RECEIVED.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Part Two

MARION WEEKLY STAR.

Pages 1-8

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NOT WITHOUT GOOD EFFECT

Reuterdahl Charges Are To Bear Some Fruit.

SOME CHANGES WILL BE MADE

Ammunition Hoists in Use Will Be Changed.

There Will Also Be a Shifting of the Location of Armor Belts—The Fellows Who Run All the Risks, Both in Time of Peace and in Time of War, Will Get an Inning at Last.

Washington, March 3.—Whatever [illegible] from the Reuterdahl [illegible] features of American [illegible] construction, it is [illegible] certain that the senate [illegible] will recommend installation of improved ammunition hoists so as to safeguard the men in the rooms below the turrets, where they handle the ammunition, and also a change in the location of the [illegible].

[illegible] two important changes [illegible] campaign among seagoing naval officers to bring about [illegible] of modern ideas in the American navy will not have been without avail. They are the men who have to take the chances [illegible] peace or disaster in [illegible] of present conditions, and they have merely used Reuterdahl as their mouthpiece.

Changes Are Demanded.

According to testimony already given before the committee they [illegible] demanding these changes, pointing out in official reports [illegible], but the navy department was deaf to their representations until public opinion was aroused through fatal accidents on [illegible] and public discussion of [illegible], and of the existence of other [illegible] defects. Commanders Sims, Hill and Vogelgesang [illegible] to declare that men in the department, chiefly bureau [illegible] refused to accept [illegible] improvements, believing [illegible] no doubt they say [illegible] ideas were the best.

Whenever new plans have been suggested, the secretary of the navy, [illegible] a civilian, without [illegible] knowledge, has referred them to these bureaus, where [illegible] buried. To prevent this, it has been suggested that the secretary should consult an outside [illegible] or appoint a special [illegible] representing all branches of [illegible] whom these new plans [illegible] be submitted.

Shaking-Up Expected.

[illegible] developments are expected when the senate committee [illegible] testimony regarding [illegible] of the navy. If witnesses [illegible] allowed to tell all that [illegible] is predicted that many [illegible] will suffer. Sup[illegible], disappearance of [illegible] and direct opposition [illegible] of any changes [illegible] of doing things, are [illegible] of the disclosures [illegible] made.

[illegible] reasonable to suppose [illegible] agitation now going on [illegible] general shaking-up [illegible] department it is not ex[illegible] size of the fighting navy for the establish[illegible] staff, similar to [illegible] to have exclusive [illegible] affairs, will be real[illegible] Hale, chairman of the [illegible] opposed to this idea, [illegible] the majority of the [illegible] him.

[illegible] were examined [illegible] committee on [illegible] the testimony [illegible] Sims and others.

To Offset Mr. Sims.

[illegible] Commander F. F. [illegible] Command [illegible] attached to [illegible] of the navy de[illegible] Phillip R. Al[illegible] mathematics at the [illegible] for many years [illegible] the bureau, and [illegible] Commander Joseph [illegible] of the pro[illegible] Head.

[illegible] that the [illegible] present [illegible] had been exag[illegible] making possi[illegible] the depart[illegible] danger as [illegible] exhibition of shooting given by the American ships at the battle of Santiago, which was referred to yesterday by Commander Sims as "the most disgraceful exhibition of gunnery ever seen on the face of the globe," it was declared that no navy in the world could have done better than the American navy at that time. Since then gunnery [illegible] had improved immensely.

Commander Fletcher said that the present hoists were not the senseless experiments that they were alleged to be by critics, but had done good service in rapidly supplying ammunition to the guns and had been copied by foreign navies, after their first introduction in the American ships.

Fletcher denied there was any danger to the ships in the present system of handling ammunition. At the time of the accident on the Missouri 769 pounds of powder burned in the handling-room without destroying the magazines of the ship, he said.

In explanation of the poor shooting at Santiago, Professor Alger said:

"We, and everybody else at that time, shot very inaccurately. Since then a new method of teaching gunnery has been introduced in the British navy by Commander Scott.

"The result was so wonderful that Commander Sims, who is a great friend of Scott's, introduced the same method here. Sims has done for the American navy what Scott did for the British navy. At the time of Santiago no navy in the world knew how to shoot one-tenth as well as we do now."

NAVAL BASE AT PEARL HARBOR

Held Imperative by the Naval Committee,

IN ITS REPORT MADE TO HOUSE

Recommends That $3,000,000 Be Expended.

Holds That with Pearl Harbor Well Fortified the United States Could Defy Any Fleet Operating from the Orient, While with Hawaii Unfortified America Would Be at Mercy of Such a Fleet.

Washington, March 3.—In its formal report sent to the house today in favor of an appropriation of $3,000,000 for a naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the house committee on naval affairs says:

"Every consideration of national honor or policy demands that Pearl Harbor be made impregnable and equipped as a naval base immediately.

"An enemy in possession of Hawaii could harrass and threaten our entire western coast. On the other hand, with our fleet operating from a well-equipped base at Pearl Harbor, no fleet from the Orient would find it practicable to threaten our coast, because of a stronghold left in the rear and the prohibitive distance from their coaling base.

"A naval base at Pearl Harbor is not designed primarily for the protection of Hawaii; its main purpose is to form a buffer or defense for our entire Pacific coast, and to make possible our supremacy upon the Pacific."

HE CLAIMS THAT HE IS HYNOTIZED

And Thus Defrauded Out of Money and Heirlooms.

London, March 3.—The Marquis of Townsend is suing the Rev. Arthur Robins, former curate of [illegible] his church, [illegible] the fact that [illegible] of [illegible] money and [illegible] jewels which [illegible] handed him [illegible] ing and [illegible] wait [illegible] of [illegible] his wife [illegible] studied [illegible] Professor Tindal, of [illegible] Professor Hatton [illegible]

Townsend [illegible] hypnotized [illegible] this way [illegible] his ready [illegible] cent paintings [illegible] jewels [illegible] ins [illegible]

Many [illegible] they might [illegible] proved [illegible] ance.

JUDGE WILFLEY HAS DEFENDERS

Roosevelt and Root Are Standing Behind Him.

THE PRESIDENT WRITES LETTER

Warmly Commending Course of the Judge.

Roosevelt Says Impeachment of Wilfley Is Sought Because as Judge of Shanghai He Has Cleaned Up a Certain Class of "Undesirables" in the American Colony Who Bring Reproach on Country.

Washington, March 2.—Vigorous denunciation of the men who are trying to impeach Judge L. R. Wilfley, of St. Louis, judge of the United States circuit court of China, at Shanghai, is contained in a letter sent today by President Roosevelt to the house judiciary committee.

Accompanying the letter is a report from Secretary of State Root, to whom the original charges against Judge Wilfley were referred.

The secretary found that the charges were utterly unwarranted. The motive for the charges, according to Secretary Root, was the fearless and successful manner in which Judge Wilfley cleaned up a certain class of "undesirables" in the American colony of the Chinese city, who had been bringing reproach on the good name of this country.

Instead of being dismissed from office the secretary holds that the judge is entitled to commendation and high credit for the work he has done.

Letter of President.

Following is President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Root, forwarded to the house committee to which has been referred Representative Waldo's resolution of impeachment:

"I have received and read your report of February 29 upon the charges by Lorrin Andrews under date of November 19, 1907, against Judge Wilfley; it appearing from your report that Congressman Waldo stands sponsor for these charges. I cordially concur in your finding, which is to the effect that Judge Wilfley is not only innocent, but is attacked solely because of the fearlessness and integrity with which he has stamped out vice and crime in Shanghai.

"I enclose you a letter from Robert E. Lewis, secretary of the International committee of the Young Men's Christian association, who has just returned from Shanghai, China, where he has resided for ten years as foreign secretary of that body. This letter is in line with the quotations contained in your report, and the statements therein made in reference to the character and conduct of Judge Wilfley and his accusers are borne out by the statements of every reputable man, whether business man, missionary, government agent or representative of a philanthropic or religious body, who has written to me.

Animus of Charges.

"It is clear that Judge Wilfley has been attacked, not because he has done evil, but because he has done good. The assault on him is simply an impeachment of decency and zeal for the public good, and, if successful, would tend to cow and discourage every honest public servant who dares to withstand the forces banded together for evil, and who do grave damage to the honor and interest of our country in the Orient. If this attack were to succeed, the beneficiaries would be every keeper of a house of prostitution, every [illegible] lawyer, every man who [illegible] blackmail and corruption, in [illegible] of the Far East. [illegible] have [illegible] by the effort to over[illegible] this upright and fearless judge who has already done so much [illegible] good fame of America in China. It is not too much to say [illegible] Judge Wilfley in [illegible] of vicious and criminal [illegible] is a public scandal.

"I cordially approve your conclusions.

Sincerely yours,
Theodore Roosevelt."

[illegible] charges made [illegible] Judge Wilfley [illegible] not proved [illegible] Secretary [illegible] characterized them as being [illegible] drawn and without substance."

NO HARM IN ASKING WOMAN FOR KISS

Is the View of an Episcopal Bishop of Utica.

Utica, N. Y., March 3.—Bishop Charles T. Olmstead, of the Episcopal diocese of Central New York, is a man who does not believe a minister should be forced to resign just because he asked a pretty woman of his flock for a kiss. He made the announcement in saying he would stand by the Rev. E. Warren Spahare, of Syracuse, who has found a peck of trouble because he sought a kiss of a young woman he recently escorted home from a church function.

Spahare once offered to resign, but changed his mind and now says he will fight to retain the pastorate. Bishop Olmstead, in upholding him, today said:

"From what I understand there is no reason to think the request for a kiss was made in any immoral spirit. I know ministers who are going around and kissing the older women of their congregations and nothing is thought of it. It is accepted as a little pleasantry."

CALEB POWERS TO BE A CANDIDATE

Wants To Go to Congress from the Eleventh District.

Louisville, Ky., March 2.—Caleb Powers is a candidate for a congressional nomination. He desires to represent the Eleventh district, urging that the nomination be made by convention and some time in September. Powers begins his letter as follows:

"It is practically certain that I will be a free man by being pardoned out, by being acquitted, or by getting out on bond by the time the next congress convenes, and therefore, in a position to represent the Eleventh district in congress should it be the will of the people to have me so honored."

INVESTMENTS OF VENEZUELA

Those of Americans Are To Be Protected,

SO ROOSEVELT HAS DECIDED

Statement Will Be Sent to the Senate.

It Will Be Made a Public Document and Will Show That Castro's Government Maintains Its Refusal To Submit the Claims of American Citizens in Venezuela to Court of Arbitration.

Washington, March 2.—The administration is preparing to bring pressure upon President Castro with the view of compelling him to do justice to American corporations and individuals who have been deprived of their investments in Venezuela and whose property has been taken away in arbitrary fashion.

Some time this week the state department will send to the senate, in response to a resolution introduced by Senator Lodge, with the approval of the administration, a long statement setting forth the American causes of complaint against the Venezuelan government.

This will be made a public document and will show that Castro's government maintains its refusal to submit the claims of American citizens to arbitration, and that this refusal has been repeated within the last few months.

On receipt of this detailed information Senator Lodge intends to offer a further resolution which will probably follow the lines of one accepted under a similar circumstance in dispute with the same country in 1896.

New Ground for Divorce.

Lima, O., March [illegible]—Because he found [illegible] that his wife, who represented herself as a negress, though she is of the "lily white brand," is, in [illegible] Caucasian, Henry Edw[illegible], a well-to-do negro [illegible], brought suit for divorce.

Kenton Maid Kills Herself.

Kenton, O., March [illegible]—Miss [illegible] Cox, aged sixteen, daughter of a well-known Mount Victory citizen, committed suicide [illegible] morphine. [illegible]

People who are in [illegible] imagine that they fool other people.

THE HARRIMAN-GERRY WEDDING

Cornelia, Daughter of Mr. E. H. Harriman,

WEDS THE SON OF COMMODORE GERRY

Ceremony at Grace Church in New York.

Rev. William R. Huntington, Rector of Grace Church, Officiates—He Is Assisted by Rev. J. H. McGuinness, Bishop Doane of Albany Pronounces the Benediction—Wedding Breakfast Is Served.

New York, March 2.—Grace church was today the scene of another notable wedding, when at high noon Miss Cornelia Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman became the bride of Robert L. Gerry, son of Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry. An audience which included all the city's ultra-fashionables crowded the church for the ceremony.

The bride was led to the altar by her father, who performed the ceremony under the Episcopalean ritual of giving the bride away.

The Rev. William R. Huntington, rector of the Grace church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. H. McGuinness of St. John's church, Arden, New York, where the Harrimans have their summer home. Bishop Doane of Albany, pronounced the benediction.

The Bridal Party.

Miss Mary Harriman, the bride's sister, was maid of honor. Miss Carolina Harriman, another sister; Misses Ruth Averill, of Rochester and Marion R. Clark, cousins, and Misses Elsie Howland Anita Peabody and Margaret Dix were bridesmaids. Geele Gerry, brother of the groom, was best man.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Harriman mansion in Fifth avenue, and later a wedding breakfast was served.

The wedding attracted the greatest attention from the "non-elect," and Grace church was besieged for hours by thousands who lined the sidewalks to catch a glimpse of the notable guests. Half a hundred policemen were required to keep the streets about the church open and prevent a traffic block.

Unusual Attention.

The marriage of Miss Harriman and Mr. Gerry attracted unusual attention because it is strictly an American event. There has been no foreign union in either family for over 160 years. E. H. Harriman is reported to have sanctioned the match readily, expressing his pleasure that his daughter manifested no desire to acquire a title in matrimony.

Through the Neilson and Bleecker lines, the ancestry of the bride is traced back to men who were prominent in civil and military affairs in the early history of the country. Young Gerry is a great-grandson of Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, a member of the continental congress and signer of the "Declaration of Independence."

RESTING PLACE FOR REMAINS OF HERO

Appropriation Made in a Bill Passing Senate.

Washington, March 3.—The senate has passed a bill appropriating $125,000 for the construction of a permanent resting place in the naval academy crypt at Annapolis for the body of John Paul Jones.

Sharp Cut in Wages.

Hornell, N. Y., March [illegible]—A general reduction in the wage schedule for engine and train crews [illegible] announced by the Erie railroad. The [illegible] and affect engineers, firemen, trainmen, clerks, shopmen and station agents. In most instances the cut is 10 per cent. The engineers' cut will be effective March 22 and on the others at once. A meeting of the [illegible] committees of all the brotherhoods has been called for March 26 in New York.

Three Burned to Death.

Port Washington, L. I., March 3—Three men were burned to death and [illegible] others seriously injured by jumping from windows in a fire which destroyed [illegible] workmen's shacks on the north side of Manhasset bay. All the men were Italian laborers employed on a [illegible] dock.

The richest gifts come out of the poorest pockets.

BOTH CLEVELAND AND ROOSEVELT

Will Work for Better Game Laws in New Jersey.

Montclair, N. J., March 2.—President Roosevelt and former President Grover Cleveland have joined hands in a movement to secure better game laws in New Jersey. Both have accepted honorary membership in the Association of New Jersey Sportsmen which is backing a bill before the legislature to establish a closed season on all game from December 31 to August 1 of each year.

In a letter to President Batton of the association, Roosevelt said:

"I have full sympathy with the purposes of your association and especially to bring about legislation in all states that will stop all spring and summer shooting."

ANOTHER MONSTER LINER LAUNCHED

Rotterdam of Holland-American Line Is Christened Today.

Belfast, Ireland, March 3.—The Holland-American liner, Rotterdam, was launched at Harlan & Wolf's ship yards here at 10:30 a. m. today. The launching was attempted several days ago, but the big craft stuck on the ways, which had not been sufficiently greased. The vessel is 668 feet long and thirty-eight feet deep with a seventy-seven foot beam, has a capacity of 24,170 tons and a speed of seventeen knots and will carry 500 first, 500 second and 2,800 third-class passengers.

IS NOT ASLEEP WITH THE DEAD

And That Is What Causes the Trouble.

CONDITION OF GIRL QUITE PRECARIOUS

Poses for Pictures Surrounded by Cadavers.

Artist's Model Is Supposed To Keep Her Eyes Closed, but After One Picture Has Been Taken She Opens Her Eyes To Behold Corpses in All Conditions and Attitudes About Her.

Chicago, March 2.—Miss Franc Kingsnorth, an artist's model, No. 3551 Indiana avenue, is in a precarious condition today as a result of the nervous shock caused by being led blindfolded into a room filled with cadavers yesterday to be photographed for a picture to be entitled "Asleep with the Dead." She fainted when the bandage was removed, and it was hours before she could be restored to consciousness.

Miss Kingsnorth had bargained to dance with a human skeleton before the camera in the Drake anatomical laboratory, but she did not agree to lie down with the hulks of the dead in order that the cravings of "medics" for the morbid might be satisfied.

The young woman did not object strongly when posed for the first picture with a grinning skeleton in her lap, but when asked to enter the anatomical room for a second picture, she demurred.

Not To Open Eyes.

When told she was to be blindfolded and was not to open her eyes when the bandage was removed, she agreed. A handkerchief was placed over her eyes and a white gown draped around her. She was then led into a room occupied only by the embalmed bodies of the dead. Corpses lined the walls around the room, while human heads were perched on shelves here and there.

Miss Kingsnorth was led to a couch in the center of the room, while the cadavers were posed in varying positions about her. One was arranged [illegible] over her peering in [illegible] holding her hand [illegible] The first [illegible] girl opened her eyes [illegible] the [illegible] could [illegible] glanced [illegible] and began [illegible] her voice.

Dr. [illegible] Wilcox was summoned as soon as she could be moved from the anatomical room, but it was [illegible] restored to [illegible].

Sometimes you think you are meeting big people, and you find, upon closer acquaintance, that they are two-fors.

THE SITUATION HELD CRITICAL

That's the Feeling Among the Japanese,

REGARDING THE CHINESE MATTER

China Refuses To Give Up the Tatsu Maru.

Many of the Chinese Feel That a Clash with Japan Is Inevitable and That This Is Just as Good a Time for It as Any and Have Carried Their Point with the Emperor. Japanese Situation.

Tokyo, March 3.—China has completely ignored Japan's demand for surrender of the Japanese steamship, Tatsu Maru, seized by the Chinese on the ground that it was smuggling arms to revolutionists.

Unofficial statements from Chinese statesmen, a few days ago, indicated that China would give up the Tatsu, apologize and pay an indemnity. Subsequent developments make it appear that those who think a clash with Japan inevitable and deem this as good a time for it as any have carried their point to the emperor.

In view of the recent ill feeling between the two governments through many international matters, the situation is considered critical. The Japanese cruiser, Idsuma, remains at Canton awaiting orders of a settlement of the dispute over the Tatsu Maru.

The Japanese View.

Tokyo, March 3.—Anxiety lest a wrong impression be given abroad by China's plaints of the Mikado's unbending attitude in connection with his demand for the surrender of the Japanese steamship, Tatsu Maru, which the Chinese seized off Macao on the ground that it was smuggling arms to Chinese rebels, will probably lead to an official explanation of the case from Tokyo.

The foreign office explicity denies that an attempt was made surreptitiously to land the arms and ammunition which the Tatsu Maru carried. It is asserted that the shipment was regularly manifested and that its purpose was the protection of a mining property in which Awaya & Company, a Kobe firm, is interested. The Tatsu Maru was hove to, it is asserted, ten miles off Macao and well outside the three-mile limit, when seized by the Chinese revenue cutter, Tung Tsing.

Captain Wu, the Chinese commander, is accused of disregarding the claim that the Tatsu was awaiting only a pilot, when it would put into Macao and afford every chance for an inquiry. Instead he hauled down the Japanese and hoisted the Chinese flag, put a prize crew aboard and took the ship to a Chinese port.

CORRESPONDENT IS VICTIM IN RUSSIA

German Is Subjected to Frightful Torture.

Berlin, March 3.—News of the frightful tortures to which Correspondent Edward Levine of the Frankfurter Volstimme, a prisoner at Minsh, Russia, has been subjected by the Czar's officers has just reached Berlin and serious trouble between the two governments is threatened over the affair.

Not only is the immediate release demanded, but it is expected that Russia will be called on to apologize for the manner in which he has been treated, to pay a heavy indemnity and to inflict the severest punishment on his persecutors.

IMMIGRANTS AND WORK IN CAMPS

A Resolution To Investigate the Conditions.

Washington, March 2.—Minority Leader Williams secured the passage by the house, yesterday, by a vote of 160 to [illegible] of a resolution that the immigration committee be requested to investigate conditions of living and work among immigrants in lumber and railway camps and cotton plantations in Mississippi, Florida and the South. He said the accusation of peonage among the immigrants has been used to divert immigration from the South.

Smallpox in Rome.

Rome, March 3.—A smallpox panic prevails in Rome. The epidemic is serious.